Monday, November 7, 1966
Kartika 16, 1988(Saka)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 7, 1966/Kartika 16, 1888 (saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Military Air Base for Pakistan in Iran

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*121. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Firodia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that immediately after the return of F-86 Sabre Jets purchased from West Germany to Iran by Pakistan about which India had earlier lodged protests to Iran, West Germany and Canada, the Government of Iran have granted a complete military air base to Pakistan within the territory of Iran, where the self-fame jets purchased by Iran from West Germany would be kept under the control of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh **Singh**): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports alleging that Iran has given to Pakistan the facility of a military air base where the F-86 aircraft, which Iran had agreed to bring back from Pakistan, would remain under the control of Pakistan. The Government have made enquiries but no information on the existence of any such arrangements between Pakistan and Iran has come to light.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद: हिन्दुस्तान गवर्नमेंट ने यह एयरबेस पाकिस्तान को दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रोटेस्ट भी लाज किया था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट को उस प्रोटेस्ट का जवाब मिला है या नहीं और क्या इस बारे में कोई और सूचना मिली है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हम ने ऐसा कोई विरोध-पत्र नहीं दिया था ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या पाकिस्तान को ईरान में एयरबेस की सुविधा दिये जाने से हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कोई खतरा पैदा हुआ है; अगर हां, तो सरकार उसके बारे में किस हद तक होशियार है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया है कि हमें पता नहीं है कि ऐसा कोई एयरबेस बना है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that both Pakistan and Iran are members of military alliances in which the USA is a major partner,

may I know whether Government have made any representations to the US Government saying that though they have said that no lethal weapon supplies will be sent to Pakistan or India, here are the F-86 Sabre-jets which are, if anything, super-lethal weapons, being supplied by her own partners in these military pacts? Has any such representation been made, and if so, what is the response of the US Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We had conveyed our concern in the matter to the US Government also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the response? What do they say?

Shri Dinesh Singh: They have said that so far as they are concerned, their policy continues which the hon. Member has mentioned.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो जैट प्लेन्ज ईरान की मार्फ़त पाकिस्तान आये थे, जिनके बारे में ख़बर है कि वे वापस चले गये हैं, क्या पाकिस्तान इस तथा-कथित हवाई अड्डे के द्वारा उन हवाई जहाजों का प्रयोग कर सकता है और क्या मौका पड़ने पर हमारे विरुद्ध उनका प्रयोग हो सकता है; यदि हां, तो जिस देश से वे हवाई जहाज आये थे, क्या भारत सरकार ने उसके साथ कोई लिखा-पढ़ी की है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उन देशों से क्या लिखा-पढ़ी हुई है, यह तो सदन को पूरी तरह पता है । हम ने वह पूरी तरह बता दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को याद है कि कैनेडा और पश्चिमी जर्मनी के बीच में इन जैट हवाई जहाजों के सम्बन्ध में जो करार या सन्धि हुई थी, उसके बारे में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने कहा था कि पश्चिमी जर्मनी ने ईरान को ये विमान दे कर उस सन्धि का उल्लंघन किया है, लेकिन बॉन सरकार ने कहा कि हम ने उस सन्धि की किसी शर्त का उल्लंघन नहीं किया है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सही जानकारी देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहां तक हमारी सूचना है, जब वैस्ट जर्मन सरकार को ये हवाई जहाज दिये गये थे, तो यह शर्त थी कि कैनेडा सरकार से बिना पूछे ये हवाई जहाज किसी और देश को नहीं दिये जायेंगे । इसी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम ने यह कहा था । लेकिन जो कुछ भी हो, यह ज़ाहिर होता है कि कुछ देशों ने ईरान पर ज़ोर डाला है कि पाकिस्तान से ये जहाज वापस बुला लिये जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूं । "जो कुछ भी हो", इसका क्या मतलब है ? भारत सरकार के द्वारा एक आरोप लगाया गया, जिसका खंडन बॉन सरकार ने तथ्यों के आधार पर किया है । सदन को सही स्थिति का तो पता लगना चाहिए कि क्या बॉन सरकार झूठ बोल रही है या भारत सरकार ग़लतबयानी कर रही है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उस सन्धि की तो हमारे पास नक़ल नहीं है, इसलिए मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं । जो बातें हमें मालूम हुई, उनके आधार पर मैंने यह कहा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह किसी बात की जानकारी तो रखते नहीं और विदेश मंत्रालय चला रहे हैं ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य इससे अच्छा नहीं चला सकेंगे और न उनको मौका मिलेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मौका मिलेगा और हम इन से अच्छा चलायेंगे ।

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether in addition to a cultural agreement, we have entered into any other bilateral agreement with Iran?

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant here.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the foreign newspapers that published this news about a military air base being placed by Iran under the control of Pakistan were contacted to ascertain the source of their information?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, we did not contact the foreign newspapers.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the authentic information which our Ministry has got through our embassy in Iran as to whether this news which has been published in all the newspapers is correct or not?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The information I have given is based on the information we have received from the missions and elsewhere.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by an Iranian leader to the effect that "India, must not go on reminding us; we are conscious of our own resposiblities"? If so, what is Government's reaction to this statement?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are glad to hear that Iran is conscious of her responsibility and will not give assistance to Pakistan against us. But when something comes to our notice, we have to bring it to their notice again.

श्री किशन पटनायक : सरकार ने इस बारे में पूछ-ताछ की थी और उसको कोई जवाब या सूचना नहीं मिली । लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को इस बात का विश्वास हो गया है कि ईरान में इस तरह का एयरबेस पाकिस्तान के लिए नहीं हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उन्होंने कहा है कि पता नहीं चला है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त उनका विश्वास क्या है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह: जो सूचना हमारे पास थी, वह हम ने दे दी है । ऐसा बेस कहीं हो सकता है या नहीं, यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है । उनकी सन्धि है । मुमकिन है, हो सकता है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: If I heard the hon. Minister correctly, while replying to the question in the beginning, he said that Government have received information that such and such a state of affairs exists. Then he said that we have made enquiries but no such information has come to light. It is this which has puzzled the House. Will he either reconcile or clearify these statements?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am afraid I do not see any contradiction at all. I had said that this information had come to us through the press and from newspaper agencies.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am very glad that Pakistan and Iran are coming together. In view of the fact that an Islamic summit is in the offing or has already taken place, what are going to be the repercussions of India to that summit when Pakistan, Iran and some Arab countries come still closer together?

Mr. Speaker: The Islamic summit is not yet held.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the aircraft received from Iran, Pakistan stripped them of the spares required for repairing their own aircraft damaged during the India-Pakistan conflict and brought fresh spare parts from Iran to repair the jets to be returned to Iran? If so, what steps have been taken by Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We gave all this information in the last session of the House. They said that they sent them for repairs; they must have got the spare parts to repair them.

Kutch Tribunal

†

*122. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Tribunal on the Rann of Kutch dispute has given its award; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The main reason why India agreed to entrust this case to the international tribunal was that we had hoped that by so doing there would be a change of heart on the part of Pakistan and it would pave the way to the establishment of peaceful relationship between the two countries. Is the Government of India in a position to say now whether that particular objective has been achieved?

Shri Swaran Singh: This had been agreed to be referred to a tribunal before the last India-Pakistan armed conflict, and change of heart is noticeable from that. Actually, the two countries practically went to war after this agreement.

Shri Hem Barua: That was the change of heart.

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, that may be the change of heart.

So, whatever are our international obligations in respect of this, we should not link them with this over-all objective. The over-all objective is before us, but this is a specific issue about which there was a separate agreement to refer to an international tribunal and the matter at the moment is before the tribunal, and one of the hon. Members of this House, Mr. N. C. Chaterjee, has been helping in the presentation of the Indian case before the tribunal.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is said in certain knowledgeable quarters that a very important document connected with this case, which the Government of India procured from the records of the erstwhile State of Kutch has been missing and is no longer in the possession of the Government of India. May we know if this rumour is correct or incorrect; what is the actual position in regard to this document?

Shri Swaran Singh: This rumour is incorrect, and it has already been contradicted.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I can assure you that the original is still in Geneva, I have seen it and a copy is in my brief. There is absolutely no foundation for that charge.

श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण के सामने कच्छ रन विवाद सम्बन्धी जो प्रश्न है उसको भारत की तरफ से किन किन व्यक्तियों ने प्रस्तुत किया है और उनके ऊपर अभी तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Daphtary, our Attorney-General, is the main counsel who is looking after the Indian interests and presenting our case before the tribunal. He is assisted by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, as I have already said. There are other members also in our team, and our case is being put forward in the best possible form.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: While the international tribunal comfortably

ensconsed in the salubrious climate of distant Geneva is carefully, though somewhat tardily, studying the Kutch documents and the relevant material, is it not a fact that there has been large-scale armed Pakistani infiltration into Kutch, and if so, has this fact been reported to the tribunal, and also to the British Government at whose instance the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri agreed to the tribunal; and if so, what has been their reaction?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would request the hon. Member not to say anything which may directly or indirectly cast any aspersion ....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On whom?

Shri Swaran Singh: .... on the working of the tribunal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What have I said?

Shri Swaran Singh: I think he mentioned salubrious climate. It is not very salubrious in December. I do not know what is the meaning of salubrious.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You do not know? Salubrious is very good climate.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is neither cold nor hot. Geneva is very cold in winter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Healthy climate. You see the dictionary.

Shri Swaran Singh: To say tardily is also something which definitely casts an aspersion on the working of the tribunal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I protest against this.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is at perfect liberty to say things against the Government and its representatives, but let us try to keep tribunals, national as well as international, above controversy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is misunderstanding the question.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would appeal to the hon. Member that it is not in our national interests to adopt that attitude.

About the other part, he asked me whether there has been any armed infiltration into Kutch or not. For one thing, it does not arise out of this at all, and any question of infiltration is normally addressed to the Defence Ministry. If he tables a separate question, we will collect the information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. You have held times without number in this House that a Minister while answering a question should be as precise and careful, as if not more, than we Members, and we have got your ruling also.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: On a point of information, may I inform Mr. Kamath and the House that the Pakistani delegation insisted that the venue should be shifted to London, we opposed it. The Attorney-General on behalf of India opposed it strongly, and we thought for certain reasons which I need not disclose, which are apparent, we did not want the venue to be changed to London. Ultimately the tribunal was good enough to accept our suggestion and did stick to this place. Therefore, Geneva has been kept.

Mr. Speaker: When Mr. Kamath referred to the salubrious climate and the tardiness in the proceedings of the tribunal, the Minister has answered and asks what was the necessity of bringing in these things. I do realise; I have said so many times that they should be precise in putting questions or giving answers but when a Member introduces these things, the Minister has to answer. Why should he not do that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I bow to your ruling. My knowledge of the English language is meagre but 'salu-

brious' is good climate and healthy climate; there is nothing wrong in it.

Shri Hem Barua: 'Salubrious' does not cast any reflection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Prof. Hem Barua also supports me.

Mr. Speaker: I did not object to the climate being salubrious. But when it was first called 'salubrious' and then reference is made to the tardiness, both things combined do cast an aspersion. Therefore, the Minister was justified and he ought to have made that statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not know what 'aspersion' means. I said 'somewhat tardily'. The next hearing is in April, six months later... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा और चटर्जी साहब ने भी सफाई की कि कच्छ के इन्स्ट्रूमेंट आफ ऐक्सेशन की मूल प्रति और नकल सुरक्षित है । सवाल यह है कि एक प्रति नहीं थी । दो नकलें थीं, एक महाराव के पास और एक केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास । मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या दोनों में से कोई नकल गायब हो गई है और दूसरे, सीमा निर्धारण के लिए खास करके कंजरकोट इलाके के लिए एक और जरूरी और आवश्यक दस्तावेज अंग्रेजों के जमाने का था, क्या वह भी गायब हो गया है ? यदि गायब हुआ है तो उसका कच्छ पंचों के निर्णय पर क्या असर पड़ने वाला है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have been in touch with the Attorney-General and he has strictly advised me that the subject of what evidence, written or oral, or document has to be presented to the tribunal should not be the subject matter of discussion and it is not in our national interest. I would plead that this question should not be put which might create any doubt about the authenticity of the evidence. ..(*Interruptions*). I am not giving way; there is no use getting up like that.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या एविडेंस रखा है . . .

Shri Swaran Singh: Nobody has got any right to get up and speak unless one gets up and catches the eye of the Chair and he is called by the Chair.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय से बोल रहा हूं । आप क्यों गुस्सा कर रहे हैं ? इनको गुस्सा करने का अधिकार नहीं है । यह बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं ? (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, आप जवाब तो सुनिये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह जवाब दे रहे हैं या मर्सन दे रहे हैं, उपदेश दे रहे हैं ? (**व्यवधान**)

Shri Swaran Singh: We have heard plenty of these sermons and we have no intention to go on in this manner.

Mr. Speaker: Is that document missing?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is absolutely nothing missing and my colleague has mentioned that. I refuse to answer any question about the documents in our possession or as to which we intend to produce or where they are kept I would plead national interest, public interest when I make that statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने क्या सबूत रखा है ? यह मेरा प्रश्न नहीं है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से विनय करना चाहता हूं . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं कि कोई चीज गुम है ? वह कहते है कि कोई चीज गुम नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल दूसरा था कि दो मूल नकलें थीं । क्या दोनों में से एक गायब है ? ...(**व्यवधान**) क्या एविडेंस रखा है यह मैं नहीं पूछरहा हूं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह सवाल साफ क्यों नहीं दी रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जवाब मांग लिया उनसे । Shri Shree Narayan Das.

श्री मधु लिमये : खुद महाराव ने कहा है कि एक उनसे नकल मांगी गई थी । उनकी यानी सरकार की अपनी नकल गायब है । कब तक छिपाओगे बात को ?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Tribunal has decided all the questions of procedure and, if so, whether the hon. Minister is in a position to say how long the Tribunal will take to come to a decision?

Shri Swaran Singh: The questions of procedure have been decided and actually the arguments have commenced. Our side has already finished its address and the learned counsel from Pakistan is, I believe, now addressing the Tribunal. We will then reply. It is difficult now to give any exact time by which the decision would be available. It is bound to take another three to four months.

Shri Ranga: Apart from the question whether there were three or four copies of the agreement that was reached between the Government of India and the Maharao of Kutch or there was only one copy, and whether that one has been lost and some copy given to the Maharao has been presented or anything like that, would the hon. Minister give the assurance to this House that they have been advised by the highest legal authority available to them including the Attorney-General that the document that they have themselves presented before the Tribunal is enough for our purposes and will serve our nation's case?

Shri Swaran Singh: As my colleague Shri N. C. Chatterjee who has been present there at the time of the discussions already assured the House—no document is missing and so far as....

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है, आप उनकी आड़ में न छिपाइये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: ....our national interests are concerned, they are in very competent hands and we have got all the relevant evidence. I do not want to be difficult and that is not my habit, but there must be such a thing as national interest and when our own counsel advises me that any discussion about what document we have got, where we have got, whether there is anything missing or present or not present, is a matter which should not be discussed publicly or in the House, I must accept that advice and I would seek the protection of this House.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, माननीय चैटर्जी साहब ने अपने जवाब में यह कहीं भी नहीं कहा है कि डाक्यूमेंट गायब है या नहीं है...

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने सिर्फ इतना कहा है कि एक इन्स्ट्रूमेंट आफ़ एक्सेशन की नकल उन्होंने देखी है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते वक्त उनकी आड़ में कह दिया है कि उन्होंने उसका जवाब दे दिया है । यह उचित नहीं है । यह भ्रम सारे देश में फैलता है कि कोई डाक्यूमेंट गायब है या नहीं है । इसलिये इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय का साफ़ जवाब आ जाये, तो उचित होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने साफ़ जवाब दे दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहां जवाब दिया है। उन्होंने चैटर्जी साहब का आसरा लिया है।

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to represent the Kutch case before the international tribunal, I want to know whether we have collected all the documents written in Gujarati from the Maharao of Kutch and whether they are in our possession now? It is a very simple question.

Shri Swaran Singh: There are a large number of documents in Gujarati, in English and I presume some even in Sindhi. They have come to the notice of our team who have worked for months together in collecting all the evidence from that area locally, as well as from London and from our offices; all the relevant documents have been collected and are in our custody.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri N. C. Chatterjee has just now said that he has seen the instrument of accession at Geneva. I do not doubt the authenticity of that document. It is authentic. In that context, is it not a fact that the original instrument of accession that was signed between the Head of the State of Kutch and the Government of India when Lord Mountbatten was the Governor-General was missing from the Government of India files and had to be procured by Shri Jivaraj Mehta, our High Commissioner in London from the Maharao. We would like to know whether that is a fact.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is not a fact.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the appointment of the Maharao of Kutch on the Indian delegation would have been beneficial to us or not?

Shri Swaran Singh: This is a lawyers' group preparing the case and arguing on our side. Whereas we can get all the information from whatever sources it might be available, it is not a layman's delegation, if I may use that expression.

Shri Nath Pai: May we have an assurance that the presentation of India's case, which is irrefutable and if properly and assiduously submitted any impartial tribunal must uphold it, is being properly attended to? With due respect to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and other eminent advocates whom we have drafted, we get the impression that whereas the Pakistani delegation is making it a whole-time job, ours is not. I say with the best of knowledge that our case may go for want of proper presentation, with due apology to the very eminent lawyers.....

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it already.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: India's case has been fully, properly, adequately and comprehensively represented.

Shri Nath Pai: I can give details as to how many attended, for how many hours.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Extension of Cease-Fire in Nagaland

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*123. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Church leaders in Nagaland have proposed an extension of the cease-fire period in the State by 45 days after its expiry on the 15th October, 1966; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received by the Government of

India from the Church leaders, although according to reports they proposed an extension of suspension of operations upto 31st December, 1966. The Underground Nagas, however telegraphically proposed two months extension from 15th October, 1966. The proposal was accepted by the Government and the period of suspension of operations has been extended upto the 15th December, 1966.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as I know, there have been four rounds of talks between the Prime Minister and the underground Naga leaders. May I know what has been the net result of these talks besides the cordiality of atmosphere that has prevailed when the talks have gone on?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have reported to the House the progress of the talks as they have taken place. We shall be making a fuller statement on the last talks that have taken place.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long the Government propose to continue this dialogue with the underground Naga leaders and whether any time-limit on their side and our side has been set to this dialogue which has been going on, I think, for more than 2 years or so?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The House will appreciate that it is very difficult to fix any time-limit for such talks. While peace lasts in Nagaland and we are wanting to settle this peacefully, we shall have to go on talking. I can only say that the talks have gone on in a very friendly and frank atmosphere and I hope we shall be able to convince the underground Nagas of what we are saying.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार क्या यह बतला सकती है कि जो छिपे हुए नागा हैं, उनको एक्सकौन्डर डिक्लेयर किया गया है या नहीं ? एक्सकौन्ड करने वाले जब कोई तार भेजते हैं, तो उसको एक्सेप्ट कर लेना, हम सरकार के लिये डिस्प्रेसफुल है या नहीं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : डिस्प्रेसफुल नहीं है । जो बातें हम उनसे कर रहे हैं, उस सिलसिले में वे तार भी भेजेंगे ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the departure of Rev. Michael Scott has helped the Naga rebels to modify their earlier intransigent, attitude and adjust themselves to the sovereignty of India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have mentioned several times in the House that we felt the presence of Rev. Michael Scott was not helping in these talks. Obviously, since he has left it is going on more smoothly.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether from the 14-point memorandum submitted by the Naga underground delegation to the Prime Minister and handed over to the newsmen in Calcutta it is clear that all discussions and deliberations so far held have made no change in their original stand; if so, whether, in such circumstances, the Government has any proposal to transfer this responsibility, the responsibility of negotiating with the underground Naga delegation to the duly constiuted Government of Nagaland and bring home to the extremist section the fact that any armed action against India is futile?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would not say that there has been no progress in these talks. There has been progress made. I may say that we shall be making a fuller statement on this question. This relates only to the extension of cease-fire.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government have any information that during this period of extension there have been efforts by certain sections of rebel Nagas to consolidate their position and to build up their armed strength?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir, we have received reports from time to time that the Nagas are trying to strengthen their forces. On the other

hand, there is also this strong feeling that while these peace talks are going on there is a greater desire in them to settle this matter peacefully.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: We were happy to hear from the hon. Minister that there has been some progress in the talks. If that is so, are we to discount the Press reports which say almost unanimously that the rebel Nagas who came here said: (a) that they are not interested in any cease-fire and (b) that they stick, to their original demand of absolute independence from India? Since he has said that there has been some progress, are we to take it that these reports are incorrect?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned on the last occasion that the underground Nagas have stated their point of view and we have stated our point of view. Yet the talks are going on and while talks are going on progress is made and there is always positive hope of a peaceful solution.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : नागा विद्रोहियों के नेताओं से भारत सरकार की जो इतने दिनों से वार्ता चल रही है और बार-बार स्थगित हो जाती है तो गत्यावरोध के या बातचीत के रुक जाने का मुख्य कारण क्या है और क्या इसकी सम्भावना है कि आप को इस पर कोई हल मिल जायेगा ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैंने अभी निवेदन किया अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि जब इस तरीके की बातें चलती हैं तो हर एक बात के विस्तार-पूर्वक बतलाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और फिर आगे उससे चलने वाली बातों में रुकावट पैदा हो जाती है । बातचीत चूंकि अभी चल रही है तो वह इसकी एक निशानी है कि अभी कुछ उसमें गुंजाइश है कि यह मामला शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से तय हो जाय और इस सदन् को यह सोचना है कि हर मर्तबा यह सवाल उठता है और हर मर्तबा यह जवाब मुझ को देना पड़ता है । मैं समझता हूं कि एक मर्तबा इस को विचार कर लें । यह जिस ढंग से बातचीत चल रही है नागाओं से वह इस सदन् को मालूम है । इस सदन् ने भी उसको मंजूर किया और हम उस पर कोशिश कर रहे हैं । हम आशा करते हैं और मुमकिन है कि उससे कोई एक शान्तिपूर्ण फैसला निकल आये । अब जैसा मैंने कहा हर वक्त उसके बारे में विस्तार में जाना और बतलाना कि क्या उन्होंने कहा और क्या हम ने कहा जरा कठिन होता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने विस्तार की कोई बात नहीं पूछी कि क्या उन्होंने कहा और क्या हम ने कहा । मैंने केवल इतना पूछा है कि किस कारण से गत्यावरोध हो जाता है, उस रुकावट का क्या कारण है एक आध कारण बतला दें . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह उन्होंने कह दिया है कि विस्तार में जाने में टाइम में आगे बाधा पड़ेगी ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the grounds that were put forward by the Church leaders and whether because of those grounds the extension has been made or Government made it on its own?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have given this answer in the body of the main reply.

Shri Subodh Hansda: It has appeared in the newspapers that about 2500 Nagas are undergoing training in East Pakistan and in anticipation of that the underground Nagas have asked for the extension of cease-fire. May I know whether Government is aware of that and whether it is a fact that these Nagas are undergroing training in East Pakistan?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This matter was mentioned to the underground Nagas and they denied that there was any training going on in Pakistan.

Shrimati Jyotsana Chanda: May I know whether the cease-fire agreement is in operation only in Nagaland or it is extended to Ukhrul subdivision of Manipur?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Ukhrul sub-division is covered by the cessation of operations.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि नागालैंड के तथाकथित विद्रोही नेताओं और भारत सरकार के बीच में जो वार्ता चली उसमें उन्होंने अपना दृष्टिकोण रखा और भारत सरकार ने अपना दृष्टिकोण रखा और यह आशा करते हैं कि प्रगति हो रही है और कोई समझौता भी हो जायगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नागा प्रतिनिधियों ने जो अपना दृष्टिकोण रखा क्या उससे भारत सरकार के मन पर यह असर है या उससे यह नतीजा निकलता है कि वह सम्पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता को छोड़ कर फिर भी समझौता कर लेंगे और दूसरे यह कि जब यह शान्ति वार्ता चलती है यह उनसे सीज फायर का एग्रीमेंट होता है उसके बीच में इधर, उधर के कितने लोग मारे गये ? यह दो मेरे सवाल हैं ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी विस्तारपूर्वक यह कहने की कोशिश की थी । मुझे दुःख है कि माननीय सदस्य उसको समझे नहीं हैं क्योंकि जब इस तरीके की बातें चलती हैं कि जो हमारी बात है उसको नागा मान जाते हैं या उनकी बात हम मान जाते हैं तब तो बातें खत्म हो जाती हैं क्योंकि फिर तो आगे कुछ कहने को नहीं रह जाता है लेकिन सवाल तो उस वक्त का होता है कि जब हम एक बात कहते हैं और वह दूसरी बात कहें तो फिर कोशिश होती है कि कितने नजदीक हम अपने उनको ला सकते हैं और उसी का प्रयत्न हो रहा है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह प्रश्न नहीं था । मेरा आप से नम्र निवेदन है कि मेरा निवेदन सुन लिया जाय और उसका उत्तर मंत्री जी से दिलवा दिया जाय । हम को संतोष हो जायगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री जी ने जवाब दे दिया है कि अभी जब बातें चलती हैं तो वह उन बातों की तफ़सील में नहीं जा सकते हैं और इसलिए वह उसका जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : दूसरा सवाल यह था कि जब यह शान्ति वार्ता चलती है और यह उन से सीज फायर का एग्रीमेंट होता है तो उसके बीच में इधर और उधर के कितने लोग मरे उसका जवाब भी उन्होंने नहीं दिया है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह सूचना समय-समय पर हम ने सदन् के पटल पर रख दी है ।

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it not true that ever since the Simon Commission the Nagas have demanded a separate State and that it will take some time to take them out of this complex and that it is our firm and unequivocal policy that we stand for the sovereignty of India that we have put the entire matter before all the Naga leaders, some of whom are underground and some of whom are not available for negotiation so that they may take up the matter for consideration before their collective council?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is the position. We have placed our views before them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पादरी स्काट के निष्कासन के बाद भी भारत सरकार को क्या इस प्रकार की जानकारी मिली है कि बर्मा और पाकिस्तान के माध्यम से नागा विद्रोहियों का दूसरे देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध है और वहां से हथियार उन्हें प्राप्त होते रहते हैं यदि हां, तो उसे रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, समय-समय पर सदन् के सामने रखा गया है और मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कि जो विद्रोही नागा नेता थे उनसे भी इसका जिक्र किया है यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि जब हमारी वार्ता चल रही है तो वह किन्हीं नागाओं को हथियार लाने या ट्रेनिंग लेने बाहर भेजें । उन्होंने इससे इंकार किया ।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): If I may supplement it, the suggested insinuation in the question that the Burmese Government is in any way encouraging them is absolutely incorrect. We have got the best of relations with the Government of Burma and there has been complete co-operation and understanding between us and the Government of Burma.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether during the latest talks the Government have assured themselves of the co-operation and active assistance and advice of the present Chief Minister, Shri Angami and the ex-Chief Minister, Shri Shilu Ao? Are they trying to be in touch with both of them continuously in regard to this particular matter of the negotiations with the rebel Nagas?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Nagaland Government is in touch with us very closely and the Chief Minister was here during the talks. We are in very close touch with them.

Shri Ranga: What about the ex-Chief Minister, Shilu Ao? Are they seeking his co-operation or not? There are two or three tribes and both of them are leaders of two diffrent tribes; we should be able to assure ourselves of their co-operation.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have the co-operation of the former Chief Minister also.

Shri Swell: Last time when the delegation of the rebel Nagas came here and had talks with the Prime Minister, reports which were supposed to emanate from official circles indicated that the talks were progressing satisfactorily, but the leader of this delegation, Mr. Kughato Sukhai, went to Calcutta the next morning and said that the talks had reached a deadlock. I would like to know which of these views is nearer the truth. Mr. Kughato Sukhai had also issued a 14-point memorandum. I would like to know whether this Government is issuing any statement clarifying those points raised by Mr. Kughato Sukhai.

Shri Dinesh Singh: The underground Naga delegation has gone back to consult their colleagues and to that extent, as I said earlier, the talks had gone on. It is for them to go back, consult their colleagues and let us know. If the talks continue, obviously they have gone on satisfactorily; but if the talks do not continue, then of course there will be a deadlock. So far as the other question that the hon. Member asked about the 14-point memorandum is concerned, it is true that a note was handed over to the Prime Minister by Mr. Kughato Sukhai. We did not go into it because that related largely to the past and we said that what mattered most was our present association and any future adjustments that may be necessary.

Shri Swell: The Minister has entirely evaded my question. I had asked which of the contradictory points of view was nearer the truth and, secondly, whether the Government was issuing any statement to clarify the points raised by Mr. Kughato Sukhai. This House is not any better enlgihtened by this evasive answer given by the Minister. We are entitled to better answers.

Shri Dinesh Singh: My difficulty is that hon. Members only listen to one side. I had said at the very beginning that we shall be making a statement. I do not know what else I shall say.

Foreign Minister's Speech in Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

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*124. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **External**

Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in the *Times of India* of the 10th September, 1966 under the heading "Morning Papers Ignore Indian Minister's speech" and whether it is a fact that British Press deliberately blacked out or played down his speech at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on the 8th September, 1966 at the behest of the British Government; and

(b) if so, whether this question has been taken up with the U.K. Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the news item but the news is not wholly correct. Some of the London newspapers did carry a summary of the speech and even made appreciative comments on the points made in it. Texts of speeches made at the Conference are not available to the Press as the proceedings of the Conference are not made public.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister has said that the news published was not wholly correct. I would like to know the extent of publicy that his speech should have got and which it did not get.

Shri Dinesh Singh: How much publicity it should have got is very difficult for me to say but it did get all the publicity in this country where people are terribly interested in what our Foreign Minister says.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What was the precise fact in the speech of the Minister which seemed to be unpalatable to the British press?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am not quite sure of the question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी को खुद यह शिकायत है कि उनका पूरा भाषण नहीं छपा है । अगर उनको खुद शिकायत है तो इसके निराकरण के लिये उन्होंने क्या किया ।

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : दूसरे देश के प्रेस में मेरी तकरीर का कौन सा हिस्सा नहीं छपता है और कौन सा हिस्सा छपता है, इससे मुझे कोई परेशानी नहीं है जब तक हमारे अपने देश में उसकी जानकारी हो ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : हम लोगों को परेशानी होती है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप की परेशानी जायज है । मगर दूसरे देश की जो नीति होती है प्रेस पर भी उसका असर होता है । रोडीशिया के मुताल्लिक जो वहां पर हमारा काम था उसमें काफी जजबा ऐसा था वहां पर कि जो बातें हम कहते थे वह सब को बहुत अच्छी नहीं लगती थीं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या यह सही है कि रोडीशिया के सवाल पर भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों का जो माडरेट रुख था, उस पर ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों को बधाई दी थी जब कि काले देशों का असन्तोष उनको क्षुब्ध नहीं है, किसी गोरी सरकार की बधाई उनको उच्छ्वसित करती है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : बधाई तो जहां से भी आये उसमें कोई ऐतराज की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये । लेकिन जहां तक सवाल इसका है कि हम लोगों के कितने अच्छे सम्बन्ध अफीकन्स से थे वह इसी से जाहिर है कि उन लोगों ने खुद हमारे विदेश मन्त्री को अपना स्पोक्समैन चुना और वह कहते रहे कि वह उनकी बातों को सामने रखें ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of clarification. Can the hon. Minister of State tell me whether he was present at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.. .. .. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Indrajit Gupt.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It was reported in the press that at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference our Foreign Minister had stated in London that, in his opinion, the Commonwealth had emerged from this Conference stronger than ever before. In view of the fact that we know that this Conference came very near the breaking point on the issue of Rhodesia and all the African States were threatening that they will leave the Commonwealth, does this press report correspond really to the assessment of our Foreign Minister that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference emerged stronger than ever before from this Conference?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member has himself mentioned that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference very nearly broke up and yet it survived. That itself is the renewal of the strength of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He had stated that it emerged stronger than ever before.

Shri Nath Pai: What is the latest official assessment from what Raja Dinesh Singh stated just now and what Sardar Swaran Singh had stated? What is the latest assessment of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: Is the Government aware of the fact that there is a group of newspapers in England who are politically hostile to Indian aspirations and, if so, may I know whether Government thinks that some of the predecessors have not forgiven us being free?

Mr. Speaker: It is difficult to answer. Next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It is difficult to reply.

Statement by Indonesian Ambassador to Pakistan

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*125. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Indonesian Ambassador to Pakistan at Karachi on the 10th September, 1966 that Indonesia still supported Pakistan on the Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to make the stand of India abundantly clear to Indonesia in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has seen a pres report that the late Indonesian Ambassador to Pakistan had, after presentation of his credentials, stated, "Our stand on Kashmir is still unchanged despite the recent changes in the Indonesian Government" and reaffirmed that Indonesia still abided by the Joint Communique issued after the talks between Mr. Bhutto and Mr. Adam Malik.

(b) and (c). India's stands on Kashmir and Indo-Pakistan relations were re-emphasized to the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, during his visit to India in September last. The Indonesian Government's views on this issue were indicated in

the following sentence in the Joint Communique issued at the end of Mr. Malik's visit to India:

> "The Foreign Minister of Indonesia expressed the hope that the outstanding problems between India and Pakistan would be solved through peaceful negotiations for which the Tashkent Declaration provided a basis."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir. The name of the Indonesian Foreign Minister should be pronounced as आदम मालिक and not as ऐडम मलिक

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the statement of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia to the effect that India and Pakistan should settle their disputes on Kashmir in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kashmir falls in line with the persistent demand of Pakistan for plebiscite?

Shri Dinesh Singh: First of all, I would like to accept the correction of the hon. Member. If that is correct, I have no hesitation in accepting that.

So far as the question of the hon. Member is concerned, it is true that, as reported in the press, the Foreign Minister did talk of the wishes of the people of Kashmir. But that is not what is stated in the statement here nor is it what he said before he left his own country. It is reported in the news. Possibly, this is one more Pakistani addition.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know to what extent the rapprochement between Pakistan and Indonesia is influenced by the Pan-Islamic alliance sponsored by the King of Saudi Arabia?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are not aware of any Pan-Islamic alliance as such.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो वाक्य अभी राज्य-मंत्री जी ने पढ़ कर सुनाया है इंडोनेशिया के विदेश मंत्री का उससे यह जाहिर नहीं होता है कि इंडोनेशिया भारत का इस मामले में समर्थन करता है। उससे केवल यही जाहिर होता है कि शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच की समस्यायें हल हो जायें। पाकिस्तान में जो इंडोनेशिया के राजदूत हैं उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के राजप्रमुख को जो यह कहा है कि इंडोनेशिया काश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान का समर्थन करता है इसके सम्बन्ध में इंडोनेशिया सरकार से भारत सरकार को क्या कोई आश्वासन मिला है कि उसका वैसा रुख नहीं है और इंडोनेशिया काश्मीर के मामले में भारत के साथ है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अभी मैंने कहा है कि जो स्टेटमेंट वहां के राजदूत ने किया था वह जरा बहुत साफ नहीं है । जहां तक उस ज्वायंट कम्युनिक का सम्बन्ध है जोकि मि० भुट्टो और मि० आदम मलिक के बीच हुई बातचीत के बाद जारी हुआ था उसमें भी कोई यह नहीं लिखा है कि पाकिस्तान को वह स्पोर्ट करते हैं। और यहां पर जो कहा है वह यही कि वह चाहते हैं कि शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से मामला तय हो जाये । उसी का मैंने हवाला दिया है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह जाहिर होता है कि इंडोनेशिया भारत का समर्थन करता है ? इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भारत का समर्थन करता है या नहीं यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: In his statement it was said that this is perhaps another addition of Pakistan's news item. If that is so, I would like to know whether the Government have drawn the attention of the Indonesian Government to the Pakistani news item, i.e., that this is another addition of Pakistan's news item.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are awaiting the full statement.

Dr. M. M. Das: As the home as well as foreign policies of Indonesia are very flexible, do Government think that there might be some change, especially in the policy of Indonesia regarding Kashmir, in the near future?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is difficult for me to answer hypothetically.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Do Government have any proposal to send any delegation to Indonesia in return to their sending one to India and bring home our stand on Kashmir?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इंडोनेशिया के मंत्री के वक्तव्य से यह जान नहीं पड़ता है कि पाकिस्तान के पक्ष में वह हैं काश्मीरके मामले को ले कर। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनके वक्तव्य का क्या भाव था? क्या इंडोनेशिया का भाव है कि काश्मीर पर भारत का अधिकार है यदि नहीं तो क्या आप ने उनको समझाने की कोशिश की है कि काश्मीर पर हमारा अधिकार इन इन कारणों से होना चाहिये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सवाल दूसरा है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो दिलवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने द्विवेदी जी का सवाल भी इसी बेसिस पर नामंजूर किया था। उन्होंने भी यही कहा था कि भारत के साथ है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : दूसरे भाग का तो उत्तर दिया जाये।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is the Government aware that, after the change of Government in Indonesia, the present Government has taken a stiffer stand with regard to India vis-a-vis Pakistan and, if so, what steps have Government taken to improve the relations with Indonesia?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is not our assessment that they have taken a stiffer line.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that in the latest joint communique issued by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, they have described Kashmir as a disputed territory and they have rather offered a suggestion for the honourable and peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute which we do not call a dispute, and if so, how can he say that there is no shift in the policy of Indonesia? They are trying to be friendly with us and they have been trying to be friendly with them also.

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I said, we are awaiting the correct text of the statement.

Bombing of Demilitarised Zone in Vietnam

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*126. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Vietnam Government had sent a protest to the International Control Commission on Vietnam against U.S. bombing of demilitarised Zone in September, 1966;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto in India's capacity as Chairman of the International Control Commission; and

(c) the efforts made to bring the two sides in Vietnam to the conference table and the results achieved thereby so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have been anxious to see that the buffer

status of the demilitarized zone is respected by both sides and have sought to take all steps towards that end in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

(c) The Government of India have made several efforts through diplomatic channels to help bring about a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem. There has been general appreciation of India's efforts but the differences between the various parties engaged in the hostilities have not yet been bridged.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in view of the US President Johnson's statement from Lancaster on September 5, in which he offered to lay down a time-table for American withdrawal from South Viet Nam, subject to reciprocal action by North Viet Nam, Government propose to seek details of the offer and working on those lines propose to approach the contending parties to bring them to a conference table, and if so, may I know the steps taken and proposed to be taken in that direction and the result thereof?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, we cannot work on this offer. This will not work in the first place and in the second place our stand remains firm that the bombing of the North Viet Nam should stop without any conditions.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since UAR is friendly to both South Viet Nam and North Viet Nam and also to China, may I know whether Government propose to move the UAR President to move in this direction and bring the contending parties to a conference table.

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, we do not propose to move the UAR President.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that neither of the parties, namely, neither North Viet Nam nor South Viet Nam, is observing the conditions laid down in the Geneva Agreement, may I know whether the Government of India has considered the question whether it is now necessary to continue as chairman of the International Control Commission since the commission is proving ineffective in preventing the demilitarised zone from being attacked?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Incidentally this was one point on which all parties agreed, namely that the commission should continue.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it not a fact that in the Geneva Agreement of 1954, there was one definite clause in which it was stated that all foreign troops must vacate both South Viet Nam and North Viet Nam within a stipulated period, and if so, when the Government of India are still trying to bring all parties together on the basis of a Geneva type of conference or Geneva conference, may I know the reason why the Government of India have not yet demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Viet Nam?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is not correct to say that the Government of India have not demanded that; we have said that all foreign troops should be withdrawn.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Geneva Conference has the Soviet Union and Britain as its co-chairmen. May I know whether the Governments of these two countries are agreed on the re-convening of the Geneva Conference, and if not, who among the two is standing in the way of the reconvening of the Geneva Conference?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Both of them do not agree; it is a complicated question for which it is difficult to give a simple answer.

Shri Nath Pai: In the first place I would like to point out that my question No. 667 which is much wider in scope has been put down as an unstarred question. The requirements of rules 36 and 37 were fulfilled by me, and yet my question has been relegated to the list of unstarred questions.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should put his question.

Shri Nath Pai: You should know our complaints and grievances.

Now, may I ask of the Prime Minister what exactly is the position of the Government of India towards this cruel conflict, in view of the four different statements which have emanated from her and from our official sources, namely (a) the joint statement she made in Washigton, (b) the proposals she carried before she made a grand tour of Cairo, Belgrade and Moscow, and (c) the statement she signed in Moscow, and (d) the final communique issued after the summit conference? May I know what exactly the Government's stand is with regard to this vital issue, because the four are mutually contradictory?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): I do not think there is any contradiction whatsoever between those statements. Our stond has been made clear on the floor of this House and on many other occasions.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Commercial Broadcasting

*127. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri R. Barua:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to any decision with regard to the introduction of the commercial broadcasting to boost export of Indian products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is going to be introduced?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration and Government's decision will be announced as early as possible.

Manufacture of T.V. Equipment

*128. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 41 on the 25th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision with regard to the proposal received from foreign firms/organisations for collaboration for supply and progressive manufacture of television transmitting equipment; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics Ltd. to whom the work of examining the various offers was entrusted have finalised their discussions, and their

proposals are expected shortly. Govt. expects to take a decision as soon as the report is received.

Journals published by A.I.R.

*129. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to transfer the journals published by A.I.R. to private parties under an agreement;

(b) if so, when it is likely to materialise; and

(c) the extent to which it will result in cutting down the present losses in these papers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The various aspects of the proposal are still under consideration. It is, therefore, not possible to say at this stage when it is likely to materialise and to what extent it will cut down the present losses in All India Radio journals.

Air and Cease-fire Violations committed by Pakistan

*130. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air and cease-fire violations committed by Pakistan in the Indian territory during the period from 8th September to 30th October, 1966; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) According to information received upto 1st November 1966, from 8th September onwards Pakistan committed 236 cease-fire violations in J.& K. including 3 air violations. In addition, Pakistan committed 2 violations of Indian air space across the international border.

(b) In the case of all cease fire violations in J. & K., complaints have been lodged with U.N. Observers. In the case of an attempted intrusion by Pakistani forces across the international border in the Ranbirsinghpura area, our security forces foiled the Pakistani attempt. Since the Pakistanis continued to fire, Sector Commanders' meetings were arranged, as a result of which a cease-fire came into effect on 11th October 1966. Protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan in respect of the air violations across the international border.

High Powered Transmitters for Border Areas

*131. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Firodia:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 308 on the 8th August, 1966 and state the further progress so far achieved towards the installation of high powered transmitters on the Indo-Chinese borders to counter the Chinese anti-Indian propaganda?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): Action is being taken to instal the

transmitters, to acquire land, and equipment and to construct buildings. It will not be in public interest to give details of the stage of progress of these transmitters in the border areas.

Interpretation of Tashkent Declaration

*132. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has given a new challenge to the Tashkent Pact by saying that Kashmir is not a part of India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In one of their notes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan Government have stated that, according to them, it is not a fact that Jammu and Kashmir is a constituent State of the Indian Union.

(b) Government have conveyed to the Government of Pakistan that the latter's views and opinions on the subject are not sustainable in law and fact. Government have rejected these views and opinions.

The Notes exchanged between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India in this connection are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7230/66].

Chinese Explosions

*133. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether since after China exploded the Atom Bomb and is going on to do so one after the other, any assessment of the reactions this has produced among the countries bordering on China has been made;

(b) if so, the result of such an assessment;

(c) the latest position with regard to the opinions that prevail in these countries regarding the making of nuclear bombs;

(d) whether there has been any change in their attitude since the explosion of bombs by China; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the Chinese progress towards nuclear armament has created a feeling of fear in some of the countries bordering China and now their foreign policies are being influenced by such fear?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As signatories to the Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty, most of China's neighbours have been unhappy at her defiance of world opinion. While there is no indication of undue concern or nervousness, the latest nuclear test explosion by guided missiles has brought home to Asian countries towards whom China is hostile, the increased menace from China Only North Vietnam, North Korea and Cambodia welcomed China's nuclear explosions.

(c) There was some talk in Indonesia in 1964 and 1965 about a proposal to manufacture a nuclear bomb. No further information however is available. No other Government in the area has expressed any intention of making such a bomb.

(d) Most countries in the region are fully aware of the military as well as political threat from China. There is no evidence of any change of their attitude.

(e) Government has no specific information on this point beyond the

fact that the latest Chinese explosion has caused considerable concern in many countries.

Visit of Army Chief to U.S.S.R.

*134. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of the visit of the Chief of Army Staff to the U.S.S.R. in September, 1966; and

(b) the outcome of his talks with the Soviet authorities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It was a good-will visit in response to a long-standing invitation of the Chief of General Staff U.S.S.R.

(b) The visit has created goodwill and further strengthened the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

Meeting of Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan

*135. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had a formal meeting with Pakistan's Foreign Minister during the course of Commonwealth Conference at London and also in New York;

(b) the matters discussed at the above meeting; and

(c) whether the Pakistan's Foreign Minister tried to raise bilateral issues at London Airport?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). I met the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Pirzada, on a number of occasions, including a dinner he had with me in London and later, a dinner party in New York to which I had been invited by him. We had no formal meetings. In the course of our conversations we talked, among other things, generally of Indo-Pak relations.

(c) I did not meet Pakistan Foreign Minister at London Airport.

Chanda Committee's Report on Information and Broadcasting Media

*136. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Firodia:
Shri R. Barua:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 10 on the 25th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether final decision has since been taken on the recommendations made by the Chanda Committee;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these have been implemented?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Government's decision on 55 recommendations of the Chanda Committee was laid on the table of the House on the 24th August, 1966. Since then, decisions have been taken on another 125 recommendations and a statement will be laid on the table of the House, shortly. 39 recommendations are still under examination. Im-

plementation of decisions is a continuous process.

Chinese Submarines for Pakistan

*137. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has transferred to Pakistan few of its submarines recently and Pakistan is also negotiating with France for the supply of a few submarines;

(b) whether their transference and negotiations do not pose a threat to the security of the Indian coast; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Government has no information about the acquisition of any submarines by Pakistan from China. However, an agreement has reportedly been finalised by Pakistan with France according to which Pakistan is likely to acquire 3 submarines.

(b) and (c). Government has under constant review the submarine threat to India and necessary steps are being taken to meet it. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of these steps.

रेडियो ल्हासा

*138. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान रेडियो ल्हासा से यशपाल पण्डा नामक एक व्यक्ति द्वारा तिब्बती भाषा में किये जाने वाले प्रसारणों की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें दलाई लामा की अनुपस्थिति में तिब्बत की समृद्धि और भारत में तिब्बती शरणार्थियों की दशा का वर्णन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के प्रचार को निष्प्रभाव करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Intrusions by China

*139. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Firodia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major territorial intrusions have been made by Communist China since 7th September, 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the counter-measures taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A statement showing the details of intrusions into Indian and Sikkim territory since the 7th September, 1966, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7231/66]. None of these intrusions can be termed as being major ones. Protests have been lodged with the Government of Peoples Republic of China.

Assets and Liabilities of Ministers

***140. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1544 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether, according to the Code of Conduct, each Minister is required to disclose to the Prime Minister, details of his assets and liabilities annually;

(b) if so, by what date every year;

(c) whether they are scrutinized, and if so, by whom;

(d) to whom such details pertaining to the Prime Minister's assets, liabilities and business interests are disclosed; and

(e) whether the Code of Conduct will be laid on the Table?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By 31st March.

(c) They are seen by the Prime Minister.

(d) The Prime Minister also places on record along with the statements of her colleagues, a statement of her assets and liabilities, even though there is no specific provision in the Code on this point concerning the Prime Minister.

(e) A copy of the Code was placed on the Table of the House on the 18th November, 1964.

Concentration of Chinese Forces

***141. Shri Firodia:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had recently been heavy concentration of Chinese forces on the Indo-China border on all fronts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Chinese continue to be stationed in strength in Tibet and have been improving their logistic capabilities all along the border. Although no new concentration has come to notice, the Chinese are continuing to make hostile propaganda among the tribal population across N.E.F.A.

(b) Appropriate steps have been taken by Government for the defence of the country.

Madras Atomic Power Station

***142. Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether satisfactory arrangement has been made for financing

the foreign exchange component of the Madras Atomic Power Station;

(b) if so, the source from which the required foreign exchange will be available and the terms in brief; and

(c) whether the total capital expenditure for the station and its foreign exchange component have been re-assessed after devaluation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). While no foreign credit is so far available for this project, in view of its high priority and importance we are investigating the possibilities of setting it up without relying on any particular country for assistance.

(c) Yes, Sir. The foreign exchange component is estimated to be Rs. 29 crores post devaluation.

Supply of Military Equipment to Pakistan

***143. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what further acquisition of military equipment has been made by Pakistan since the statement made by him in the last Session; and

(b) what has been the reaction and result of Government's protest to U.S.A., Canada, Germany and Iran?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) In addition to the supplies of the order mentioned by the Defence Minister on 8th August, Pakistan is reported to have procured over 200 anti-aircraft guns and other miscellaneous equipment and placed an order with France for three submarines.

(b) U.S.A. has reaffirmed its policy to sell only non-lethal equipment to India and Pakistan. Most of the F-86 aircraft received in Pakistan have gone back to Iran and there have been no further sales of F-86 aircraft.

Visit of Deputy Foreign Minister of USSR

***144. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. Deputy Foreign Minister visited India in September, 1966;

(b) the nature of discussions held with him; and

(c) the nature of decisions arrived at?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Mr. N. P. Firyubin, Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R. visited India from 22nd to 25th September, 1966.

(b) The discussions held with Mr. Firyubin covered important international issues and Indo-Soviet relations.

(c) The discussions were only for mutual exchange of views of the two Governments on various issues. The question of any decisions, therefore, does not arise.

Rajasthan Power Project

***145. Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of construction of the Rajasthan Power project is much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, to what extent and when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the effect of devaluation on the cost of machinery and in its construction schedule?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The progress of construction of the first unit of 200 megawatts electrical of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is approximately 4 months behind schedule. It is expected to be ready for commissioning by late 1969.

(c) The devaluation of the rupee has resulted in an increase of Rs. 11.25 crores in the cost of the imported machinery for the first unit. Devaluation has not affected its construction schedule.

G.D.R.'s Admission to U.N.O.

*146. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic has handed over to Government a 'New G.D.R. Memorandum' in September, 1966 informing about the response in various countries in favour of the G.D.R.'s admission to the United Nations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aide Memoire by Pak. High Commissioner

*147. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the High Commissioner of Pakistan, New Delhi has submitted an aide memoire to Government protesting against the introduction in August, 1966 of a Private Members' Bill in Parliament which seeks to confer an Indian citizen the right of seeking employment in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the right to own property in the State;

(b) if so, the basic arguments offered by the Pakistani High Commissioner in Delhi against this Bill; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A copy each of the memoire handed over to the Ministry of External Affairs by the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi on September 5, 1966 and our reply thereto is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7232/66].

Popular Committee for Aid to Pakistan of Saudi-Arabia

*148. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the aid being given by the Popular Committee for Aid to Pakistan of Saudi-Arabia since a campaign was launched to this effect in that country during last year's Indo-Pak conflict;

(b) whether in view of the friendly relations between India and Saudi-Arabia, the matter has been taken up with the Saudi Government; and

(c) if so, to what effect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) During the Indo-Pakistan conflict non-official Committees in Saudi-Arabia collected approximately two million Riyals which were handed over to the Pakistan Embassy in Jeddah.

(b) and (c). In reply to strong representations made both in Jeddah and here through the Saudi-Arabian Ambassador that a partisan approach in Indo-Pakistan affairs should be avoided in keeping with friendly relations between the two countries, we were told by Saudi-Arabia that no credits had been extended to Pakistan. No specific protest about collections by private parties was, however, made.

विदेशों में भारत मूलक लोग

*149. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री रमापति राव :
श्री छ० म० देदरिया :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से भारत मूलक लोगों को भारत में लौट जाने के लिये बाध्य किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राजनयिक प्रभाव का प्रयोग करके उन लोगों को भारत में आने से रोकने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) अधिक संख्या में भारत राष्ट्रिक और भारत मूलक बर्मा से आये हैं । कुछ पूर्वी अफ्रीका के देशों से भी लौटे है । भारत–श्रीलंका करार के अन्तर्गत लगभग पांच लाख भारत मूलक व्यक्तियों के भारत लौटने की व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) और (ग). आवश्यकतानुसार राजनयिक सूत्रों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । इसका खास ख्याल रखा जाता है कि भारतीय मूलक व्यक्तियों को उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ भारत आने पर मजबूर न किया जाये ।

भारत की खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में अफ्रीकी देशों में प्रसार

*150. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में अफ्रीकी देशों में भ्रामक समाचार प्रसारित किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इसका खण्डन करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विश्व समाचार एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रसारित कुछ बढ़ा कर बनाई गई खबरों का अफ्रीकी देशों के रेडियो पर और अखबारों में प्रचार किया गया है ।

(ग) हमारे राजनयिक मिशनों ने इन्हें ठीक रूप में पेश करने की दिशा में आवश्यक कार्यवाही की है और बराबर कर रहे हैं । इनका सरकारी तौर पर जो खंडन किया गया था उसका भी इन देशों में प्रचार हुआ है ।

Sainik Samachar

635. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Assistant Journalists of 'Sainik Samachar' regarding their service conditions and scales of pay;

(b) whether they have demanded the same service conditions as are available to their counterparts in other Ministries and the Central Information Service;

(c) if so, the action taken on these representations;

(d) whether there is any proposal to start a Defence Information Service; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Ever since the creation of the posts of Assistant Journalists in 1963, no representations have been received from the incumbents of these posts regarding service conditions and scale of pay.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Sainik Samachar

636. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding meagre and delayed payment from the contributors of 'Sainik Samachar';

(b) the present rates of remunerations paid to the contributors; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise these rates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). No representation has so far been received from contributors against the present rates of remuneration, which are as follows:

(i) *Prose items.*—Rs. 12.50 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 words (prorata for a writing under 1,000 words) with a maximum of Rs. 50 to any one contributor per item published in any one issue;

(ii) *Poems.*—Rs. 7 to Rs. 25 per piece;

(iii) *Photographs, drawings, cartoons, etc.*—Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 per item.

2. The quantum of actual payment within the above limits is determined in each case in relation to the quality of contribution.

3. In order, however, to attract better contributions, the question of revising the existing rates of remuneration is under consideration.

Payment to a contributor is made after his contribution appears in Sainik Samachar and as soon as necessary formalities are completed.

Representations regarding delay in payment are looked into and efforts made to expedite payment.

Directorate of Public Relations

637. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers in the Directorate of Public Relations in his Ministry and other places outside Delhi;

(b) the set-up of the ministerial staff of the Directorate of Public Relations and its Subordinate Offices;

(c) the number of Regular Commissioned Officers and Honorary Commissioned Officers under the Directorate with their respective ranks; and

(d) the action taken to improve the working of the Directorate of Public Relations of the Ministry in view of the public and press criticism during the Indo-Pak conflict?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The sanctioned strength provides for 22 Gazetted officers and 62 non-Gazetted staff at Headquarters and 29 Gazetted officers and 42 non-Gazetted staff in the Regional and Field units.

(c) Regular Commissioned Officers

Group Captain	1
Lt.-Col.	3
Maj|Sqn. Ldr.|Lt. Cdr.	8
Capt.	1
Total	13

Honorary Commissioned Officers	16
Col.	1
Lt.-Col./Cdr.	1
Major	7
Capt./Lt.	7
Total	16

(d) A comprehensive study of the shortcomings has been made and in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, steps are under way to remove these shortcomings as far as possible.

Himalayan Mountaineering Institute

638. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the main curriculum of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute;

(b) the period of training at the Institute; and

(c) the qualifications required for recruitment to the Institute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling runs Basic and Advance courses for boys and girls. The duration of each course is 35 days.

(i) *Basic Course*

The theoretical course includes instruction on map reading, Himalayan flora and fauna, mountain hazards, health and sanitation, care of equipment and other allied subjects.

During field training techniques in rockclimbing, ice and snow work and crevasso rescue are taught at the base camp which is about 14,000 ft. high. Students are also made to climb upto a height of approx. 19,000 ft.

(ii) *Advance course.* This includes

(a) Training in advanced techniques of mountain climbing.

(b) Training for potential leaders and members for major expeditions.

(c) Planning of major expeditions.

(d) Climbing peaks beyond 20,000 ft.

(c) No previous knowledge of mountaineering technique is necessary for admission to the basic course. Candidates in the age group of 18-40 years and who possess requisite medical fitness as laid down by the Institute are eligible for admission to the Basic Course. Students who qualify in the Basic Course and are graded 'A' or 'B', are ordinarily considered eligible for admission to the advance course.

2. *Adventure Course*

The Institute also runs two adventure courses per year for boys between 15 to 19½ years of age. They are taught trekking in difficult terrain rock-climbing, camping, map reading, compass work, first aid, rescue drill etc.

Draughtsmen and Tracers in A.I.R.

639. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Draughtsmen and Tracers are lying vacant in the All-India Radio at present;

(b) how many times the posts sanctioned for draughtsmen and Tracers lapsed, having not been filled up;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many representations have been received to fill up these posts?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Draughtsmen and Tracers in A.I.R.

640. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Draughtsmen and Tracers in All India Radio who have been confirmed;

(b) how many of them were confirmed out of turn;

(c) whether any representation has recently been received from them; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 33.3 per cent and 39.3 per cent of Draughtsmen and Tracers in All India Radio, respectively, have been confirmed.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) and (d). Some representations from Tracers of Directorate General, All India Radio (Planning and Development Unit) were received against the confirmation of a tracer in the subordinate office of the Maintenance Engineer but were not found to be in order as appointments as well as confirmations are made separately for the Headquarters and Subordinate offices.

Engineering Staff in A.I.R.

641. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how many experienced persons of Class III engineering staff have left the All-India Radio;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any Committee was appointed to enquire into the grievances of Class III engineering Staff;

(d) if so, when it was appointed;

(e) when it will submit its report;

(f) whether any representation has been received regarding the delay in the submission of the report; and

(g) if so, the action taken therein?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No Committee was appointed by the Government, to enquire into the grievances of Class III engineering staff.

(d) to (g). Do not arise.

भूटान की दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना

642. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूटान की सरकार ने सलाह के लिये अपनी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप सरकार को भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का भूटान की दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मसौदा हाल ही में प्राप्त हुआ था और उसका अध्ययन किया जा रहा है । इस बात का निर्णय अभी नहीं लिया गया है कि सहायता कितनी होगी ।

अफगानिस्तान को सहायता

643. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री 29 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3556

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अफगानिस्तान सरकार की अपनी कुछ योजनाओं के लिए सरकार से सहायता प्राप्ति हेतु प्रार्थना पर अन्तिम रूप से विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) कितनी राशि की सहायता देने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) कुछ प्रस्तावों पर निर्णय कर लिए गए हैं और शेष पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) काबुल में 100—पलंगों वाला बच्चों का अस्पताल बनाने का निर्णय किया गया है और भारत आरम्भ में दो वर्ष के लिए इस अस्पताल को चलाने में सहायता देगा । अफ़गानिस्तान के डाक्टरों, नर्सों और पथ्य-विशेषज्ञों को भारत में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा ताकि बाद में वे लोग भारतीय कर्मचारियों से काम-काज अपने हाथ में ले सकें । इस बीच उपयुक्त भारतीय कर्मचारी वहां भेजे जायेंगे ।

अफ़गान स्टेट फार्मों की खेती के काम के विशिष्ट उपकरण और साज-सामान भेजने पर भी सहमति हो गई है ।

हिरात प्रांत के औद्योगीकरण के कार्यक्रम का अध्ययन करने के लिए औद्योगिक अर्थ-शास्त्रियों और इंजीनियरों का एक दल वहां भेजा जाएगा ।

असफोटिडा का परीक्षण और विश्लेषण करने के वास्ते काबुल की प्रयोगशाला के एक रसायन शास्त्री (केमिस्ट) भेजा जा रहा है । अफ़गान विमेन्स सोसाइटी के एक सिनेमा को पुनः चालू करने के लिए 300 कुर्सियां दी जा रही हैं । अफ़गानिस्तान के स्कूलों में बांटने के लिये खेल का सामान उपहार में दिया जा रहा है ।

(ग) इस का अनुमान अभी बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कितनी रकम की सहायता दी जाएगी ।

प्रतिरक्षा योजना पर अवमूल्यन का प्रभाव

644. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन के लिये नियत राशि में से कितनी राशि नवीनतम प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ख) अवमूल्यन के परिणामस्वरूप इस वर्ष योजना व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) आशा है कि रक्षा उत्पादन के लिए चालू वर्ष के 145 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय एलोकेशन पूर्णतया व्यय हो जायेंगे ।

(ख) लगभग 10 प्रतिशत ।

Covering of Elections in South Vietnam by Indian Journalists

645. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Journalists and Press Correspondents were especially flown from India to Saigon last September for covering the elections to the National Constituent Assembly of South Vietnam held on the 11th September, 1966;

(b) who arranged for this journey; and

(c) the names of the Indian Newspapers or agencies which these journalists represented?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). According to our information only one journalist Shri E. K. Ramaswamy, representing *the Hindu*, Madras visited Saigon for the election in question. He made the visit at the invitation of the Republic of Vietnam, who bore all his expences concerning his travel and stay.

(c) Apart from *the Hindu*, Madras, the Government is not aware of any newspaper or News Agency which sent a special representative to Saigon for this purpose.

Meeting between Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan

646. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of the agreement reached between the Indian Chief of Army Staff and the Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army during the latter's visit to India on the 13th and 14th September, 1966 for the reduction of border tension between the two countries;

(b) whether the decision about the Army Chiefs of the two countries being in direct telephonic connection with each other through a 'hot line' is a part of this agreement; and

(c) whether the line of actual control along the 1949 cease-fire line in Kashmir is also part of this agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A copy of the record of discussions held between the Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan and the COAS India on 13th/14th September, 1966 at New Delhi is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7233/66].

(b) It will be noticed that the Agreement provides for the establishment of telephone/radio communications to facilitate contact between the C-in-C. Pakistan Army and the C.O.A.S., India.

(c) The purport of this question is not understood. However, all that has been agreed to is indicated in the

record of discussions placed on the Table of the House.

Lock-out in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur

647. **Shri P. K. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur unit declared a lock-out on the 10th September, 1966;

(b) whether there has been an illegal strike by the workers engaged in actual production of aircraft from the 6th September, 1966;

(c) what are the demands of the H.A.L. Karmachari Sangh; and

(d) how far attempts have been made to settle the dispute and help the effective continuance of the production of aircrafts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The main demands of the HAL Karamchari Sangh related to the setting up of a high level Commission for investigation of the working of HAL, Kanpur; terms of appointment of airmen and civilians of erstwhile Aircraft Manufacturing Depot as Company employees; revision of pay scales; grant of house rent and city compensatory allowances at Central Government rates; payment of bonus; grant of deputation allowance; overtime allowance; and provision of proper transport and free education or children's allowance.

(d) The demands have been discussed with the representatives of the Karamchari Sangh from time to time. The lockout was lifted on 10th October, 1966, and the factory has started working again. Also a large number of workers have now intimated acceptance of appointment as employees of the Company.

आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, दिल्ली

649. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन कौन से क्षेत्र अपने केन्द्रों से हटा लिये गये हैं और आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत लाए गए हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसा करने के क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :(क) किसी भी केन्द्र का कोई भी क्षेत्र पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उनके क्षेत्राधिकार से हटा कर आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Nuclear Agreement

650. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Canada has agreed to transfer its nuclear agreement with India to the jurisdiction of the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

(b) if so, whether that has been done with the consent and approval of this country?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

T.V. Centre Delhi

651. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of setting up of a satellite station to the existing T.V. Centre at Delhi to cover rural areas around Delhi has been taken in hand; and

(b) if so, when the new station is likely to go on the air?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Ceylonese Agreement

652. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently, the Government of Ceylon took a new census which revealed that only 8,20,000 stateless persons of Indian origin have been identified as against the figure of 9,75,000 on the basis of which the Indo-Ceylon agreement of 1964 was signed; and

(b) if so, whether this discrepancy in census figures would necessitate any changes in the 1964 agreement?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There is no discrepancy in the figures as the figure of 8,20,000 relates *only* to persons of Indian origin resident in estate areas and excludes those living in towns. No change in the 1964 Agreement is therefore called for.

Venue of Afro-Asian Conference

653. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back, India made a formal written demand to the permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation to hold an early discussion on the question of shifting the venue of the Fifth Afro-Asian Conference from Peking; and

(b) if so, the out-come thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government of India has not made any such demand. However, it is understood that the Indian Association of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation, which is a non-governmental organisation, has formally supported the demand of some members of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation to shift the venue of the next conference from Peking.

(b) It is further understood that the question of change in venue has to be decided at a meeting of the Council of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation which is scheduled to take place shortly.

China's Admission to U.N.O.

654. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of countries, including some non-aligned ones, have appealed to the U.N. for the admission of China in the World body; and

(b) if so, whether India has associated herself in their move?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). At the request of the Governments of Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Guinea, Mali, Rumania and Syria, an item on the representation of the People's Republic of China has been included in the agenda of the XXI session of the

General Assembly. This item has not yet come up for discussion before the General Assembly.

Implementation of Tashkent Agreement

655. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Basappa:
Shri R. Barua:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Alvares:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent exchange of correspondence between India and Pakistan on the question of holding the next round of talks in accordance with the terms of the Tashkent Agreement has borne any fruit;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the venue and date for such a meeting?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). In the recent exchange of correspondence between India and Pakistan for holding another meeting under the Tashkent Declaration, the Government of India have repeatedly made clear their desire to discuss all outstanding differences between India and Pakistan without pre-conditions with a view to implementing the Tashkent Declaration fully and normalising and improving relations between the two countries. As earnest of their desire to implement the Tashkent Declaration, the Government of India have taken concrete steps such as the unilateral lifting of ban on trade, release of the impounded cargoes and offer to open all land traffic checkposts between India and Pakistan to facilitate trade and travel between the two countries.

The Government of Pakistan have not responded positively to our proposals to hold another meeting under the Tashkent Declaration or to the concrete offers made by us to normalise relations. Instead, the Government of Pakistan have insisted that the Government of India should give prior assurances in regard to the Kashmir question in advance of another meeting under the Tashkent Declaration. This stand amounted to attaching pre-conditions for a meeting which is not in conformity with the Tashkent Declaration. It has been clarified to Pakistan that further implementation of the Tashkent Declaration can best be achieved by the two sides meeting without preconditions with a sincere desire to expanding the areas of agreement and making as much progress as is possible in as many fields as is possible, without making progress on any particular issue a bar to progress on others. Pakistan's opposition to such an approach has prevented the exchange of communications between the two Governments from becoming fruitful and

it has therefore not been possible to arrange a meeting with Pakistan for the present.

Iranian Jets for Pakistan

656. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back, Iranian Government gave a definite assurance to India that ninety odd F. 86 Sabre Jets, which Iran had sent to Pakistan earlier for servicing and repairs, will soon be withdrawn from Pakistan and taken back to Iran;

(b) if so, whether any time schedule has been laid down by Iran for the withdrawal of these fighter planes from Pakistan; and

(c) if so, whether that schedule is being adhered to by Iran?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government of Iran had reiterated that the aircraft sent to Pakistan were only for repair, servicing and modifications, and will return to Iran. According to latest advice from the West German authorities, who had sold the aircraft to Iran for her use, all F-86 aircraft except the few still under servicing have already returned to Iran. We have been advised that the few still under servicing will also return to Iran.

Avro-748 Plant at Kanpur

657. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been successful in finding ways and means of utilising the full productivity of AVRO-748 plant at Kanpur;

(b) if so, the rate of production of this plant and who are the prospective buyers of these planes; and

(c) their demands and the extent to which they have been met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). When the factory for the manufacture of HS 748 was set up at Kanpur in 1959, the indication was that over 150 aircraft would be manufactured. The present order is only for 27 aircraft from the IAF and 15 aircraft from IAC. As a consequence of the smaller order, it has not been possible to build up to the originally planned rate of production. The available plant at Kanpur is assessed as adequate for an annual production of 9 aircraft per year. The existing establishment of personnel at the Kanpur factory is sufficient for the production of 5 aircraft per year. IAC is the principal prospective buyer of the HS 748 aircraft. It is not possible to build up to the installed capacity unless an adequate order for HS 748 is placed. IAC may have further requirements for HS 748 aircraft as a result of increasing passenger traffic

and additional needs in connection with foreign tourists. It will, however, take some time before firm indications of the requirements are available and orders are placed.

(c) 6 aircraft have so far been delivered to the Indian Air Force. One aircraft manufactured at Kanpur Factory has been sent to the UK for incorporation of modifications required by the IAC. This aircraft is expected to be ready for delivery to the IAC in December 1966.

India's Candidature for U. N. Security Council Seat

658. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of India's chances for securing U.N. Security Council seat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India is optimistic about the outcome of the elections but the assurances of support extended by various Governments are confidential in nature and cannot be disclosed. The election is due to be held shortly.

AIR 'State of Our Economy' Feature

659. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio broadcasts on the "State of Our Economy" initiated some time back on selected subjects have proved to be successful;

(b) if so, their impect on the general masses; and

(c) the procedure adopted for the selection of speakers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A.I.R.'s broadcasts on the 'State of Our Economy' were initiated about the middle of September, 1966 and are scheduled to end by about the middle of November, 1966. A survey of some of these programmes is already being conducted to ascertain their impact on the listeners. Their impact will be known after the entire series is over and the results of the survey are compiled.

(c) The primary considerations which guide A.I.R. in the selection of talkers are: the standing of a particular individual in his/her sphere of activity, the nature of the subject to be dealt with and the suitability of such persons from the point of view of the specia' requirements of the broadcasting medium.

Purchase of Arms by Pakistan from Sweden

660. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has placed an order, believed to be the biggest since the Indo-Pak. conflict for purchase of arms in Sweden, which includes anti-tank rockets, automatic weapons and artillary equipment with Bofors, with a famous arms factory in Sweden; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have seen the press report but there is no confirmation of the news.

Air Space Violations Committed by China

661. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of violations of our air space committed by the Chinese planes during the last three months;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There has been no such case.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indo-Ceylonese Agreement on Stateless Persons

662. Shri Bagri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shhi Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Stai H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the Indo-Ceylonese Agreement on Stateless persons; and

(b) the action taken in the matter so far?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Joint Committee set up at Colombo under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement has been meeting regularly to discuss and settle the various steps to be taken in implementing the Agreement. It is understood that the Government of Ceylon are shortly introducing legislation in the Ceylon Parliament to confer Ceylon Citizenship on Stateless persons. Thereafter, public notices calling for applications for Indian|Ceylon citizenship will be issued.

Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur

663. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chrome and vegetable tanning plant is likely to be established in Government's Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) An old plant for Vegetable Tanning is already working in the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur. The factory also has a small improvised plant for chrome Tanning. Proposals are under consideration for modernisation of both these plants to improve output and reduce production costs.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

New Ordnance Factories

664. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the new Ordnance Factories have started production;

(b) if not, the number of those who have not yet started production, and

(c) whether some new Ordanance Factories are likely to be established in U.P.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Of the new Ordnance Factories, Varangaon and Tiruchirapalli have started production.

(b) 2 of the 4 new Ordnance Factories have not yet started production.

(c) The new factory which is being set up in U.P. is the Accelerated Freeze Dried Meat Factory. It will not be one of the factories to be controlled by the Director General of Ordnance Factories.

Defence Production Board

665. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken to form a Defence Production Board to have effective control on the defence production units;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that too much centralisation has resulted in inefficiency in the Ordnance Factories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A Defence Production Board was set up in May 64 to examine different problems relating to Defence Production.

(c) No, Sir.

Violations of Indian Territory by China

666. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been several violations of Indian Territory by the Chinese even after the Colombo proposals were made;

(b) if so, the total area of land under the Chinese occupation before the Colombo proposals and whether they have increased it after the Colombo proposals; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Even after the formulation of the Colombo Proposals, which they claim to have accepted "in principle", the Chinese Government have repeatedly violated the India-China border and their so-called "line of actual control". They have also carried out wilful provocations and intrusions in Sikkim and Bhutan. Details of such violations have been given in the copies of notes exchanged between India and China which have been placed in Parliament from time to time.

(b) and (c). Prior to the massive Chinese aggression of October-November, 1962, Chinese forces were in occupation of roughly 12,000 square miles of Indian territory in Ladakh. After the Chinese attack of 1962, the Chinese forces occupied further 2,500 square miles approximately. The Chinese forces are today in illegal occupation of approximately 14,500 square miles of Indian territory in Ladakh. While since November 1962, there has been no change in the total area under Chinese occupation in Ladakh, in 1963, the Chinese Government acquired as a result of the illegal and so-called Sino-Pak. border agreement, an area of a little over 2,000 square miles ceded by Pakistan, from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

Vietnam Problem

667. Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further steps have been taken by Government to solve the Vietnam problem;

(b) if so, what are the fresh proposals; and

(c) the reaction of Government of U.S.A. thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have continued to reiterate the principles which they feel could constitute the basis for a solution of the Vietnam problem. However, they have not made any fresh proposals.

(c) Does not arise.

Efficient Broadcasting System

668. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the real potentialities of an efficient broadcasting system had come to be realised by the public as a sequel to the Chinese and Pakistani agressions;

(b) whether Government have appreciated the importance of toning up the broadcasting mechanism;

(c) the steps devised for strengthening the existing system; and

(d) whether the allocated sum in the Fourth Plan is adequate to make broadcasting effective?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Chinese and Pakistani aggressions made the people of our country aware of the potentialities of broadcasting as a powerful medium of information. A survey conducted shortly after the cease-fire with Pakistan showed that A.I.R. ranked highest as the channel of information.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Various measures have been and are being taken to strengthen the existing broadcasting net work by inducting powerful transmitters and to expand the net work by installing new transmitters, particularly in border areas.

(d) The funds for development of broadcasting have been allocated consistent with priorities and the need for economy and capability of their actual utilization for implementing the planned programmes.

Indo-Malaysia and Malayasia-Pakistan Relations

669. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan had claimed that Malayasia had apologised for remarks made by its representative at the U.N. during the Security Council debate on the Indo-Pakistan conflict last year;

(b) whether Government had enquired of Malaysia, whether there was any validity in the Pakistani statement;

(c) if so, the conditions imposed by Pakistan on Malaysia as a prelude to the resumption of her diplomatic relations with the latter; and

(d) whether there has been any change in the Indo-Malaysia relations following on her new relationship with Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government have no knowledge of this.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There has been no change in India-Malaysia relations which continue to be most friendly as always.

Rural Broadcasting Project

670. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rural broadcasting project to educate 5 million illiterate farmers has been drawn up by a joint FAO-UNESCO team of experts and is being revised by the Ministry on the advice of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether arrangements have been made to organise Radio Farm Forums; and

(c) what will be the financial involvement?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Radio rural forums are already in existence over the past several years, their present number being 13,269. In connection with the Joint project referred to in part (a) of the question, it is proposed to organise small farmers' discussion groups throughout the area covered by the project.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to give the extent of financial involvement as the details have not yet been finalised.

Foreign Submarines near Andaman Islands

671. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some submarines had been sighted in the vicinity of Andaman Islands in September, 1966;

(b) whether the identity of the vessels has been determined;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the vessels had been procured from China by Pakistan for use in the Bay of Bengal;

(d) whether this question was raised during the recent meeting of the Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Government have no information regarding the sighting of any submarine in the vicinity of the Andamans in September 1966.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) Government are fully alive to the danger from submarines of unfriendly countries and are taking

steps to strengthen the security of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Extradition Treaties

672. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which extradition treaties have not been entered into so far;

(b) the efforts made to enter into such treaties with those countries;

(c) how Government manage to apprehend fugitive criminals who escape out of India into such countries; and

(d) the number of fugitives at large in such countries with immunity at present?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Since Independence India has entered into Extradition Treaties with only the following countries:

1. Bhutan
2. Sikkim
3. Nepal.

In addition, there are pre-independence treaties on extradition with the following countries:

Albania	Guatemala	Panama
Argentina	Haiti	Paraguay
Austria	Hungary	Peru
Belgium	Iceland	Poland
Bolivia	Iraq	Portugal
Chile	Italy	Salvador
Colombia	Latvia	Spain
Cuba	Liberai	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxumburg	San Marino
Ecuador	Maxico	Thailand
Estonia	Monaco	United States of America
Finland	Netherlands	Uruguay
Germany	Nicaragua	Yugoslavia
Greece	Norway	

With the remaining countries in the world India has no extradition treaties.

(b) If and when it is considered necessary to have an extradition treaty with a particular country, efforts to negotiate such treaty are made. In initiating negotiations on an extradition treaty with a foreign country, the main considerations are the possibility of using such treaty for extradition of fugitive criminals on a reciprocal basis, the number of occasions on which such treaty is likely to be invoked, and so forth.

(c) If a fugitive criminal escapes from India into a country with which India has no extradition treaty, and it is considered desirable to apprehend and bring the fugitive criminal back to India for trial or to undergo his sentence, the Government of India would normally sound the Government of the country concerned about its willingness to consider a request for extradition. If the foreign Government's response is favourable, a request is made to such foreign Government to apprehend an extradite our fugitive criminal to us in accordance with its own municipal law on extradition. If such foreign Government requests an assurance of reciprocity, such an assurance can be given by applying our Extradition Act, 1962 to that country by issuing a proper notification in the official gazette.

(d) Without making detailed enquiries, it is not possible to state the number of fugitive criminals at large in countries with which India has no extradition treaties at present.

U.S. Military Aid to Pakistan

673. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest indication about the resumption of the U.S. Military aid to Pakistan; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). To the Government of India's knowledge, it remains the decision of the U.S. Government to permit only the sale of non-lethal weapons to Pakistan, as to India.

The Government of India trust that this American policy will be carried out with due regard to India's security interest.

Newsprint Situation

674. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Newsprint Advisory Committee recently met in New Delhi to review the newsprint situation in the country;

(b) if so, the latest appraisal of the situation; and

(c) the decisions taken to meet the requirements this year?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The quantity of newsprint to be imported during 1966-67 is 1,16,374 metric tonnes, including 5,000 metric tonnes as special allocation for General Elections and a backlog of about 7,000 metric tonnes out of the 1965-66 allocation. In addition, 26,000 metric tonnes of Nepa newsprint and about 20,000 tonnes of white printing paper are expected to become available for distribution to newspapers.

Provision has been made for the import of 20,921 metric tonnes of newsprint from the U.S.A. under U.S. Aid Non Project Loan. The State Trading Corporation has so far accepted offers of only 5,268 metric tonnes. The Corporation has re-issued the tender for the remaining quantity of 15,653 metric tonnes.

A further allocation of 2 million US dollars for the import of newsprint from U.S.A. under the US Aid Non Project Loan was made following devaluation. Since competitive offers from the U.S.A. were not forthcoming earlier, it has been decided to import this additional quantity of newsprint from Canada under the Canadian Development Loan Assistance. The State Trading Corporation have already issued a tender in this regard. Action to secure supplies earmarked from other sources has also been taken.

Steps also have been taken to import during this year 10,000 metric tonnes of newsprint from U.S.S.R., 2,000 metric tonnes from Poland and 2,000 metric tonnes from Czechoslovakia against the Trade Plan provisions for 1967.

According to present indications, the newsprint supply position during 1966-67 is expected to be satisfactory.

General Assembly Session

675. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of admission of China into the U.N. was raised at the General Assembly Session;

(b) if so, the stand of the Indian Delegation on this issue; and

(c) the other issues discussed at the Session and the decisions arrived at on each issue?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The question of the People's Republic of China's representation into the United Nations has been included in the agenda of the XXI Session of the General Assembly but has not so far come up for consideration.

(b) There has been no change in the stand of the Government of India on this question.

(c) It is not possible to provide this information at this juncture as the General Assembly is still in session and may continue in session until about the end of December, 1966.

Nehru-Liaquat Pact, 1950

676. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact concluded in 1950 between India and Pakistan after the last Indo-Pak conflict and whether both the countries are acting in accordance with its terms; and

(b) the details of the incidents in which Pakistan has so far violated this Pact since its conclusion?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950 is a standing agreement between India and Pakistan. It requires each country to ensure that its minorities enjoy complete equality of citizenship with others and receive treatment identical to that available for other nationals of that country.

Though in India the rights and security of the minorities have been continously and effectively safeguarded, Pakistan has persistenly contravened the provisions of the Pact through consistent neglect and harassment of the members of the minority community.

(b) Almost since the inception of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact Pakistan has violated the Pact, and instances have come to our notice indicating that in Pakistan there was not equality of opportunity, either as regards participation in public life or in the availability of employment opportunities, nor was there reasonable security of life and property and the minority communities are generally ill-treated there.

Corporation for A.I.R.

677. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 4 on the 25th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the Chanda Committee's recommendation for setting up an autonomous Corporation for All-India Radio; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

M.I.G. Factories

678. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the setting up of the M.I.G. factories in India; and

(b) when the production is likely to start in these factories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The progress in the construction of buildings at the MIG factories is satisfactory; at the Nasik Factory, buildings required for the first phase have been completed.

Procurement of Plant, machinery and equipment, recruitment and training of personnel and translation of documents etc. are also progressing according to plan.

(b) The assembly of MIG-21 aircraft has commenced.

Pillai Committee's Report

679. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pillai Committee set up to recommend measures for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Indian Missions abroad has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report is under print and will shortly be laid on the Table of the House. Action is also being taken to process the various recommendations.

Commission on Advertisements

680. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to forgo the commission of 15 per cent which it is charging from papers which are not members of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society for advertisements which it releases to them;

(b) if so, when a decision on it will be taken; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for this discrimination between the two categories of papers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It has been decided to forgo, with immediate effect, the commission of 15 per cent from all newspapers in respect of classified advertisements released to them regardless of the fact whether they are members of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society or not.

(c) All newspapers, including those who were members of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, were approached for a commission of 15 per cent on both display and classified advertisements. While newspapers who were members of the Society did not agree to allow any commission on classified advertisements, the other papers were, however, agreeable to allow a commission of 15 per cent on both display and classified advertisements.

Supply of News to A.I.R.

681. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the News Agencies that devaluation has hit them hard and Government should raise the subscription which it is paying for the services rendered by these agencies to A.I.R.;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Press Trust of India and the United News of India, who supply news services to the All India Radio, have represented to raise the rate of subscription to cover the additional expenditure devolved on them consequent on the devaluation of the currency.

(c) The request of the two news agencies is under consideration.

I.A.F. Plane Accident near Rajouri (Srinagar)

682. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Officers of the Indian Air Force were killed in a flying accident near Rajouri (Srinagar) on the 3rd September, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. In addition, one officer and one airman, who were also on board the aircraft, subsequently succumbed to their injuries.

(b) and (c). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. The cause of the accident will be known when the report of the Court of Inquiry is received.

Indian Delegation to U.N. General Assembly

683. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian team participated in the deliberations of the U.N. General Assembly in New York beginning on the 20th September, 1966;

(b) if so, the total number of members of the team; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Indian delegation consists of 24 members of whom 10 are members of the Permanent Mission of India in New York.

(c) The total expenditure will be known only after the conclusion of the Session in December, 1966.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by Chinese on Indo-China Borders

684. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been anti-Indian propaganda by the Chinese on the Indo-China borders recently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter the Chinese propaganda?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chinese troops have been carrying out anti-Indian propaganda, particularly through its loud-speakers at certain points in the Sikkim-Tibet border in an attempt to undermine the morale and discipline of the Indian troops by giving entirely false stories about conditions in India. The Chinese Government have totally miscalculated the effect of these broadcasts on the morale and resolve of the Indian troops who were merely amused by such crude propaganda.

(b) Suitable counter measures have been taken to refute the Chinese falsehoods and to expose their aggressive intensions towards India. Amenities and facilities available to our troops enable them to be in continuous touch with developments in India and particularly at home through the provision of radio sets, more frequent personal correspondence etc. Other measures include carrying out, of counter broadcasts by loudspeakers across the border.

Grants to Bharat Sewak Samaj

685. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants of the Bharat Sewak Samaj for the plan publicity work through Lok Karya Kshetra have been cancelled altogether against the advice of the Evaluation Committee on the grounds of paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Grant-in-aid to the Lok Karya Kshetras of the Bharat Sevak Samaj is given by the Planning Commission who have intimated that it is not for Plan Publicity and there has been no decision to stop it. The Ministery of Information and Broadcasting gives grant-aid to the Jan Jagran Vibhag of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for Plan publicity through their four approved schemes namely, (i) Mass Contact, (ii) Bharat Sevak Journal, (iii) Brochures and (iv) Bulletins. Grant-in-aid to the Jan Jagran Vibhag of the Bharat Sevak has not been stopped. As per directive of the P.A.C. payments will be allowed only when the Samaj have submitted their consolidated accounts to the Governmet.

(b) Does not arise.

Drowning of Defence Personnel in Amritsar Drain

686. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three men of the Armed Forces were drowned in Amritsar drain sometime in September, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 13th September, 1966 a party of four soldiers was detailed to check up the telephone lines in a water-logged area adjacent to Hudiara Drain. All of them were swimmers and carried sticks with them. They set the faulty line in order but could not get back to their Unit as the train had already left. Next morning before coming back they checked up from a military location on G.T. Road if the line was working. The line was still not through and they again went back to set it right. One of them in an effort to tighten the loose ends of the snap wire stepped forward to have a better pull and fell down in

the drain. As he did not come out, two of his other colleagues jumped into the water to save him but they too did not come out. The fourth soldier apprehending danger raised an alarm and some civilians came for rescue but could only trace out the dead bodies of the three military personnel. All the dead bodies were evacuated to Military Hospital, Amritsar, and cremated on 15th September, 1966, after Post Mortem and completion of Court of inquest. A Court of Inquiry to investigate the matter is in progress.

Release of Pilots from Air Force

687. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots are released from Air Force to serve as civil pilots under the Government Civil Air Services Regulations;

(b) if so, their terms of release;

(c) the number of pilots released to serve in the Indian Air Lines Corporation and Air-India;

(d) whether they get any benefits from the Air Force after joining the Civil Airlines; and

(e) if so, what are those benefits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Twenty pilots have been released for employment in the Indian Airlines Corporation. Out of these, 8 were Auxiliary Air Force pilots and 12 Short Service Commission officers. The Auxiliary Air Force officers resigned their commissions and the commissions of the Short Service Commission officers were terminated on their joining the IAC. The question of granting terminal gratuity to these officers is under consideration.

As regards Air India, 19 pilots who hold permanent commissions in the IAF have been sent on deputation and their eventual absorption in that organisation will depend on their successful completion of the probationery period of one year. Those who do not complete the probationery period successfully will revert to the IAF service. The period of their deputation in Air India will count as IAF service for all purposes, except for grant of outfit allowance and acting promotions in the IAF. During the period of deputation, the officers will be governed by Air India rules in the matter of pay and allowances and other entitlements. In case of death or disability arising out of deputation with Air India, the officers will get casualty awards in accordance with the rules of Air India or the Air Force Rules, whichever are more favourable the cost being borne by Air India. The officers, who are absorbed in Air India, will be released from the Air Force from the date of their absorption, with the benefit of retiring pension/gratuity appropriate to the rank and service, according to the Air Force rules.

Research Laboratory at Gulmarg

688. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Altitude Research Laboratory at Gulmarg has been reopened;

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposal to shift it to some other place;

(c) whether there is any plan to set up a new High Altitude Laboratory at

any place in north India other than Kashmir;

(d) if so, whether the site to locate the laboratory has been finalised; and

(e) if so, where it will be located?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Uranium Mill at Jaduguda

688. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of uranium mill at Jaduguda has been completed;

(b) if so, whether it has started working;

(c) the total treating capacity of the mill and whether it is working to its full capacity; and

(d) whether it will consume the entire daily production from the mines nearby?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). The construction of the mill, which is designed to treat 1,000 tons of uranium ore per day, is nearing completion and the commissioning of certain sections has already started.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Illegal Regime in Southern Rhodesia

690. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which various countries have respected and acted according to the U.N. Resolutions on the subject of illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia;

(b) whether any fresh attempt to compel the racist regime in this regard has been taken; and

(c) if so, the nature and effect of the same?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A large number of member states of the U.N. have implemented action called for in various UN resolutions, on Rhodesia. Some countries, however, have imposed only a partial ban on economic relations with the illegal regime. South Africa and Portugal have wholly ignored the resolutions of the UN and continue to trade and have other relations with the rebel Government on an even more extensive scale than before.

(b) and (c). This matter was discussed in detail at the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London. Note has been taken of the UK Government's willingness to join in sponsoring in the Security Council of the United Nations before the end of this year, a resolution providing for effective and selective mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia, unless the Smith regime takes the initial and indispensable steps to end the rebellion.

Neutrality of the Peoples of Indo-China Region

691. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, if so, what progress has been made in the direction

of establishing and guaranteeing the neutrality of the peoples of Indo-China region and their right to self-determination; and

(b) the latest assessment made by India, with regard to its own proposal put forward by the Prime Minister and that put forward by the President of France regarding the response from countries concerned and the general support that these proposals received from other countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government of India are not aware of any substantial progress made recently in this regard.

(b) The general reaction to the suggestions made by Prime Minister on 7th July, 1966 has been favourable. Some ideas expressed on the Vietnam problem by the President of France have also had favourable reception in some countries. The question of Vietnam is very complex and these proposals help in finding a solution.

Deportation of Indians from Kenya

692. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any response from the Kenya Government regarding the protest lodged by the Indian High Commission with regard to the objectionable references made by the 'Voice of Kenya' Radio on the expulsion of six persons of Indian Origin on the 15th August, 1966;

(b) if so, the nature of the response;

(c) whether, even after Government made it clear to the Kenya Government that persons of Indian origin holding British passports should not be sent to India against their wishes, such persons have been sent to India; and

(d) if so, how many and the steps taken to prevent it?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In response to his protests, our High Commissioner in Kenya has been verbally assured that the unfortunate references made by the Voice of Kenya during August 1966 did not reflect the views of Kenya Government and that every effort would be made to avoid a repitition of such incidents. Voice of Kenya appears to be adhering to the assurance given.

(c) and (d). No further cases of deportation to India from Kenya have taken place.

Exemption of Selected Films from Entertainment Tax

693. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion that the Board of Film Censors should consider a proposal to recommend selected purposeful films of high aesthetic and artistic merit for exemption from entertainment tax for the consideration of State Governments has been considered by the Board;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) whether the question of refunding the excise duty in the case of such films by the Finance Ministry has also been considered along with the suggestion made in part (a) of the question; and

(d) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). Government is considering a proposal for remission of taxes

in respect of purposeful films with social and national content and high artistic merit. Final selection of such films will be made by a Committee which will be specifically set up for this purpose and will consist of eminent persons. This Committee will consider Films which will qualify for Tax exemption on the basis of recommendations made by the Central Board of Film Censors. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

हिन्दुस्तान एरोनौटिक्स लिमिटेड, कानपुर में निर्मित विमान

691. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
डा० म० मो० दास :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान एरोनौटिक्स लिमिटेड की कानपुर एकक में प्रति वर्ष कितने विमान तैयार किये जाते हैं और उन में से कितने विमान इस कारखाने में मरम्मत के लिये वापस आते हैं ;

(ख) कर्मचारियों तथा प्रबन्धकों के वेतन पर कुल कितना वार्षिक खर्च आता है ;

(ग) इस कारखाने में विमानों के पुर्जे न बनाने तथा शत प्रतिशत पुर्जों को बाहर से मंगवाने का क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि यह कारखाना घाटे में न चले क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री म० म० थामस) : (क) कानपुर विभाग द्वारा पहले से निर्मित विमानों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1964–65	3
1965–66	3
1966–67 (अक्तूबर 1966 तक)	2

कोई भी विमान मरम्मत के लिए एच० ए० एल० कानपुर विभाग में वापस प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) विमान निर्माण डिपु कानपुर की एच० ए० एल० में समाविष्टि से लेकर कार्मिक के वेतनों और प्रबन्ध पर उठा वार्षिक खर्च इस प्रकार है :—

1-6-64 से 31-3-65 तक :	61.78 लाख रुपये
1965–66 :	95.21 लाख रुपये

(ग) कानपुर कारखाने में विमानों के छोटे से आर्डर में संबंधित खर्चों का देशीय निर्माण आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर नहीं होगा । निर्माण की पहली अवस्था में जिसमें 16 विमान हैं, कानपुर कारखाने में निर्माण मुख्यतः संयोजन पर सम्मिलित था । दूसरी अवस्था में जिसमें 12 विमान हैं पुर्जेज से सम्बन्धित डिटेल पार्ट्स का देशीय निर्माण हस्तगत है ।

(घ) कारखाना तभी लाभ पर चल सकता है यदि परिवहन विमानों का पर्याप्त आर्डर प्राप्त हो । इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताएं निर्धारित की जा रही हैं, और भी और आर्डर मिले, आशा है आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभ का उत्पादन निष्पन्न होगा ।

Pak. Military Build-up

695. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Firodia:

Shri Daji:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bade:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Pakistan has built up her defence internally and externally with the aid of arms and ammunition supplied by other countries; and

(b) the extent to which India has prepared herself to meet the Sino-Pakistan joint threat and military preparations after the Tashkent Declaration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) An idea of Pakistan's military build-up, particularly as a result of military supplies received from China, and with the assistance of other countries, has already been given in the statements made by Defence Minister in this House on 1st and 8th August, 1966. It is obvious that the arms procurement process is continuing.

(b) We have taken measures to meet the threat to our security from China and Pakistan. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details.

Indo-Ceylonese Agreement

696. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state the number of Stateless persons of Indian Origin who have been granted Ceylonese citizenship or repatriated since the Indo-Ceylonese pact of October, 1964?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Ceylon Citizenship has not so far been conferred on any Stateless person of Indian origin under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964.

Of the 6,639 Stateless persons who have been granted Indian citizenship, since October 1964, approximately 1,500 are reported to have returned to India.

अमरीकी बमबारी के बारे में दक्षिण वियतनाम में भारतीय महावाणिज्यदूत का वक्तव्य

697. **श्री कुशल चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री 8 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1624 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच दक्षिण वियतनाम में भारतीय महावाणिज्यदूत द्वारा उत्तर वियतनाम पर अमरीकी बम वर्षा के बारे में

दिये गये वक्तव्य के बारे में जांच पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अधिकारी द्वारा दिए गए कथित बयान के सम्बन्ध में जांच अभी जारी है और आशा है कि वह जल्दी ही पूरी हो जाएगी और उसके बाद कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

Shastri Niketans

698. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to assist the establishment of Shastri Niketans throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Government have, at present, no plan to assist the establishment of Shastri Niketans; nor has any request for assistance been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Functions of U.N. Secretary-General

699. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the U.N. Secretary General on the world situation during 1965-66;

(b) whether Government have taken any initiative for enlarging the scope of the functions of the Secretary-General; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The functions of the U.N. Secretary General are defined in the U.N. Charter and their scope can be enlarged only through an amendment of the U.N. Charter which is not under consideration at present.

Visa Applications from Students of Taiwan

700. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that visa applications of students from the Republic of China (Taiwan) are not granted by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. An exception is, however, made in the case of Indian-born Taiwanese students whose families are settled in India and who go to Taiwan for studies; they are granted visas for their return to India.

(b) India does not recognise the Republic of China (Taiwan) nor has any consular relations with her.

Repatriation of Indian personnel detained in Pakistan

701. Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3562 on the 29th August, 1966 regarding repatriation of Indian personnel detained in Pakistan and state the further steps taken by Government for the release and return to India of those still in East Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): There has so far been no final response from Pakistan. The Government of India

are pursuing this matter with the Government of Pakistan.

Memorial Hall in Mandalay Jail, Burma

702. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 730 on the 29th August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of installing marble plaques in respect of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and other patriots in the Memorial Hall in Mandalay Jail has been finally decided; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Burmese Government are aware of our interest in the matter, but no decision has yet been taken.

Visit by U.K. Imperial Defence College Team

703. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 15 member team of officers from the U.K. Imperial Defence College came to India recently on a four day visit;

(b) the purpose of the visit and details of the itenerary of the team in India;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of the outcome of the visit;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) who met the expenses of the team in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A party of 15 consisting of Staff and Student-Officers of Imperial Defence College, London, visited this country from 7th September, to 15th September, 1966 and again from 18th to 20th September, 1966.

The purpose of such visits is to enable Student-Officers to broaden their outlook. The team visited, besides Delhi, Agra, Ambala, Srinagar, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Madras and Bombay. They stayed at Srinagar for four days for sightseeing. Teams from our National Defence College have also been visiting neighbouring countries.

(c) and (d). Apart from being of benefit to the Student-Officers themselves, such visits create goodwill.

(e) Expenditure connected with the travel, transport, messing and accommodation was borne by the visitors. The expenditure on special entertainments given by the Ministry of Defence and Services authorities was incurred by the Government of India.

External Publicity

704. Shri Firodia:
Shri Basappa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken to streamline external publicity in foreign countries particularly in African countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The question of strengthening publicity abroad is constantly kept uder review and steps are being taken

whenever possible to improve publicity. Eleven publicity posts have been set up in African countries.

मराठी फिल्मों के निर्माता

705. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० म० मो० दास :
श्री सोनावने :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मराठी फिल्म निर्माताओं ने अपने उद्योग के विकास के लिये सरकार से कुछ सुविधाओं की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या उन लोगों को, जो भारतीय भाषाओं में फिल्म तैयार कर रहे हैं, प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). मराठी फिल्म निर्माताओं ने कराधान, प्रदर्शन सुविधाओं और फिल्में बनाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के बारे में अपनी कुछ कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। सरकार इन समस्याओं के बारे में, जो सारे फिल्म उद्योग के लिये समान हैं, पहले से ही सचेत है और उन्हें दूर या साध्य दूर करने के उपायों पर विचार कर रही है जिससे भारतीय भाषाओं में फिल्में बनाने में आसानी हो जाएगी ।

Farm and Home Radio Transmission Units

706. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 16 Farm and Home Radio Transmission Units have already started working in rural areas for agricultural education and training;

(b) if so, when and the expenditure involved;

(c) the number of such units which are likely to be started during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether there is any possibility of getting any assistance from the U.N. Special Fund for the purpose; and

(e) if so, how much and when?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) At present only ten Intensive Farm and Home Broadcasting Units are functioning with a view to provide topical and technical information of use to the cultivators of the area.

(b) Nine units started functioning from June 1966 and the 10th Unit was inaugurated on 13th August this year. Expenditure on these units during 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 4,70,000.

(c) It is proposed to establish at least another 10 such units during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(d) The possibility of obtaining assistance from the U.N. Special Fund is being examined.

(e) The quantum of foreign assistance to be obtained for this project has not yet been decided.

Disputes with Radio Ceylon

707. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Delegation of the Indian Film Producers have settled the issue of royalty on the playing of film songs and advertisements on Radio Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcastnig (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Negotiations between Indian Motion Picture Producers Association and the Radio Ceylon are in progress.

Nuclear Technological Complex

708. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a nuclear technological complex is going to be built in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, its purpose and functions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In this complex, uranium concentrates will be converted into uranium oxide fuel elements, for the CANDU type reactors which are under construction for generating nuclear power. It is also proposed to set up an electronics factory in Hyderabad to produce electronic instrumentation and components to cater to the growing demand from nuclear power stations, research establishments, medical institutions and industry.

Heavy Water Plant

709. **Dr. M. M. Das:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for the heavy water plant which was likely to be taken up during the current financial year, has already begun;

(b) whether the commissioning of this plant is essential for running the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station which is under construction; and

(c) the estimated capital expenditure of the project?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Investigations in connection with site-selection and work on the design and drawing up of the specifications of the equipment are in hand.

(b) Indigenous production of heavy water on a large scale is essential to meet the requirements of heavy water moderated types of power reactors under construction, viz., the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and others planned to be set up in the future.

(c) The pre-devaluation cost of the Project was estimated at Rs. 21 crores.

Issue of Passports for Formosa

710. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state whether it is the policy of Government not to issue passports to the Indian citizens for visiting Formosa?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The policy of the Government of India is not to issue passports for Formosa because India does not recognize Formosa.

साल्वेज डिपो (कबाड़ भण्डार) के लिये भूमि का अर्जन

711. **श्री बृजराज सिंह :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1947 में दिल्ली के नंगल राय गांव में एक साल्वेज डिपो (कबाड़ भण्डार) स्थापित करने के लिए 110 बीघे भूमि अर्जित की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां अभी तक कोई डिपो स्थापित नहीं किया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूमि के स्वामियों को न तो प्रतिकर दिया गया है, और न ही उनको भूमि उन्हें लौटाई गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) 1943 में दिल्ली छावनी के निकट नांगल राय और उसके साथ लगते ग्रामों से 262.25 एकड़ भूमि रक्षा उद्देश्यों के लिए अधिगृहीत की गई थी। 1946 में 252.42 एकड़ भूमि क्षेत्र अनधिगृहीत किया गया था परन्तु उसमें से 18.39 एकड़ समर्पित नहीं किए गए थे और वह किराये पर जारी रहे। इस तरह साल्वेज डिपो के कब्जे में 28.32 एकड़ भूमि क्षेत्र सैनिक अधिकार में रहा। इस में से 9.83 एकड़ अधिग्रहण अधीन है और 18.39 किराये पर।

(ख) जी हां। भूमिक्षेत्र मार्च 1965 तक आर्मी साल्वेज डिपो के कब्जे में रहा। अब यह रक्षा मंत्रालय की अग्नि सेवा अनुसंधान विकास और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के कब्जे में है।

(ग) और (घ). उसका भूमि रक्षा उद्देश्यों के लिए दरकार है, और इसलिए उसके मालिकों को लौटाई नहीं जा सकती। जहां तक मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न है, सरकार ने किराए पर लिए 18.39 एकड़ भूमिक्षेत्र के लिए 883 रुपये वार्षिक किराये के तौर पर मुआवजा देने की स्वीकृति दी है। भूस्वामियों के नाम और पते देने में स्थानीय राजस्व अधिकारियों द्वारा विलम्ब के कारण, किरायानामा और किराया देने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकी। आशा है यह काम शीघ्र समपन्न हो जाएगा।

अधिगृहीत 9.83 एकड़ भूमि क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में कलेक्टर द्वारा निर्धारित मुआवजा 1943 से 1946 तक की अवधि तक के लिए दे दिया गया है। उसके पश्चात् की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में मुआवजा देने को कलेक्टर द्वारा भूस्वामियों को 1955 में पेशकश की गई थी, जिन्होंने उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया था और वह राशि खजाने में जमा करा दी गई थी। उसके पश्चात् भूस्वामियों ने कलेक्टर द्वारा निर्धारित पुनावृत मुआवजा अब तक स्वीकार नहीं किया।

Transport, Medical and Housing facilities to H.A.L. Employees

712. **Shri Nambiar:**
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Hindustan Aeronautics

Limited, Kanpur are not provided transport, medical and housing facilities;

(b) whether workers have drawn the attention of Government to their grievances in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ameliorate their grievances?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. H.A.L., Kanpur run some transport buses. They have implemented the E.S.I. Scheme regarding medical facilities. They have also obtained 283 quarters from the Government of U.P. for their workers.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

The provision of these amenities is the responsibility of the Company, who have under their consideration some proposals to add further to the existing amenities: *e.g.* negotiations have been undertaken with U.P. Roadways to run subsidised services and with the Government of U.P. for the construction of more State subsidised residential accommodation near the factory.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur

713. **Shri Nambiar:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Kanpur is doing the work of assembling the planes for which every component is being imported from abroad;

(b) if so, the number of aircrafts manufactured by it during the last seven years;

(c) the number of planes repaired in the factory out of the manufactured planes; and

(d) the steps taken by Government so far for import substitution and becoming self-reliant in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Steps have been taken to implement a programme of progressive indigenous manufacture of components of the HS 748 aircraft, but in view of the small order, the effort is limited.

(b) In the first phase of manufacture, 8 aircraft have been manufactured so far and 8 more are in various stages of manufacture. In the second phase, covering 12 aircraft, indigenous manufacture of detail parts relating to fuselage has been taken up.

(c) None of the aircraft has so far been received back for repairs.

(d) It is not economical to produce all the parts indigenously, related to the small order of aircraft on the factory at Kanpur. In the first phase of manufacture covering 16 aircraft, the manufacture at the factory at Kanpur has been mainly of assembly. In the second phase covering 12 aircraft, indigenous manufacture of detail parts relating to fuselage has been taken up. Additional requirements of the IAC are being assessed and when further orders are placed, it should be possible to take up manufacture of additional parts of the HS 748 aircraft at the Kanpur Factory.

Activities of Naga Hostiles

714. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in 'Indian Nation' of the 17th September, 1966, published from Patna under heading 'Nagas Hostile Activities on increase';

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to maintain peace in Nagaland; and

(c) the extent of success achieved?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Nagaland State Government is taking necessary steps to prevent commission of unlawful acts by

the Underground Nagas and to protect life and property of citizens. The State Government has already issued instructions to Administrative Officers to use the Police Force and if necessary Security Forces in aid of the civil power to prevent commission of violent acts.

(c) There have been some incidents in Nagaland; it cannot, however, be said that hostile activities are on the increase. Hostile activities in Nagaland during the 1st January, 1966 to the 30th September, 1966 (in No. of incidents) are indicated in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Month	Firing by Nagas	Murder	Kidnapping	Other incidents
January	1	—	22	1
February	—	—	17	—
March .	—	—	6	1
April	—	—	7	1
May	1	1	8	—
June	—	1	1	—
July	—	—	—	10
August .	—	—	—	13
September	—	—	—	9

समाचारों का प्रसारण

715. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् के पिछले अधिवेशन के दौरान समाचारों सम्बन्धी दिये गये सब प्रसारणों में केवल विरोधी दलों का प्रचार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार समाचारों के प्रसारण के लिये विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों को संसद् में उनकी दलगत स्थिति के आधार पर समय नियत करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Pak. Protest against Construction of Road in Kutch Area

716. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri Basappa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has protested to India about the construction of a road in the Rann of Kutch border area and it reserved the right to take any action in the matter it thought necessary; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government informed the Pakistan Government that no road construction work has been carried out north of 24th parallel, as alleged by Pakistan.

Regional News Units of All-India Radio, Calicut

717. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to wind up the regional news unit of the All-India Radio Station at Calicut; and

(b) how far it will affect the listeners in the Laccadive Islands?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Malayalam Programme

718. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of Malayalees overseas;

(b) whether there is any Malayalam Programme in the external services broadcasts of the A.I.R.;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce Malayalam in the external services programme in the near future?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Information about the number of Malayalees living abroad is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In determining the services that should be broadcast by All India Radio for listeners abroad, the Government is guided by a number of considerations, principal among which are the availability of technical and other resources and the importance of the area to be served. In the context of the world situation, greater importance is attached to those broadcasts which explain and interpret to foreign audiences in different areas, India's position and viewpoint on basic national and international issues. Compared to the need for such broadcasts, those meant for Indian listeners overseas naturally take a lower priority.

(d) No, Sir.

Weak Transmitter at Trivandrum

719. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the transmitter at Trivandrum is very weak and the reception is very poor even in certain taluks of the Trivandrum District; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the power of the transmitter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Trivandrum has at present two mediumwave transmitters, one of medium power and the other of low power. The low power transmitter which carries the Vividh Bharati service is intended to provide service to the urban area in and around Trivandrum only. The medium power transmitter provides satisfactory service over most of the District of Trivandrum.

(b) Owing to limitation of resources no further increase of power of the transmitter at Trivandrum would be possible for the present.

M.I.G. Factory, Koraput

720. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has recently been called

upon to enquire into certain alleged irregularities as regards the acceptance of tenders in connection with works at the M.I.G. Factory in Koraput, Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The civil works are being undertaken by the State Government. The Central Bureau of Investigation is concerned with allegations against Central Government employees.

(b) Does not arise.

Ambajhari Factory

721. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the establishment of Ambajhari Engineering Factory with U.S.A. assistance under the military credit sales programme;

(b) whether it is proposed to be abandoned in case the aid is not available; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to advance with the programme without the U.S.A. assistance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The project study was financed under the Military Credit Sales Programme. Further US assistance for this project stands suspended.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ambajhari programme is being progressed principally with free foreign exchange.

Portable Air Compressors

722. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Garden Reach Workshop is manufacturing portable Air Compressors with the Japanese Collaboration;

(b) if so, when it was started;

(c) whether it has produced any Compressors so far;

(d) whether these have been tested; and

(e) if so, how these compare with the Japanese make?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta are manufacturing portable rotary air compressors under licence agreement with M|s Hokuetsu Kogyo Company of Japan. Under the agreement, 4 types (160 Cfm, 250 Cfm, 340 Cfm and 600 Cfm) of air compressors are being taken up for manufacture.

(b) The manufacture of components commenced in December 1965 and the assembly of 250 cfm and 340 cfm air compressors began in September 1966.

(c) One air compressor has been assembled and four are in final assembly stage.

(d) **and (e).** The compressors have been tested and compare favourably with those manufactured by the collaborators.

Air Force Academy at Hyderabad

723. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Air Force Academy at Hyderabad has been completed;

(b) if not, how long it will take to complete it; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The entire project is expected to be completed by 1971.

(c) The Academy is likely to start functioning by about the middle of 1969 by which time Phase I of the Project is expected to be completed.

Exhibition of Posters on Indo-Pak. Conflict held in Dacca

724. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an exhibition of posters depicting the Indo-Pakistani conflict of September, 1965 was organised by the Chinese painter at Dacca as part of Pakistan's Defence; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

थल सेना, नौसेना तथा वायु सेना के पुस्तकालय

725. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) थल सेना, नौसेना तथा वायु सेना के पुस्तकालयों में इस समय कुल कितनी पुस्तकें मौजूद हैं और उन में अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी की पुस्तकों की पृथक पृथक संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) इन पुस्तकालयों के वाचनालयों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के कितने समाचार पत्र तथा पत्रिकाएं आती हैं ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी की पुस्तकों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) :

(क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

सैनिक बैण्डों की भारतीय धुनें

726. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सैनिक बैण्डों की भारतीय धुनों में किन किन देशों ने रुचि दिखाई है ;

(ख) विदेशों से कितनी भारतीय धुनों के बारे में मांग आई है ;

(ग) किन किन देशों को ये धुनें भेज दी गई हैं तथा प्रत्येक देश को कितनी कितनी धुनें भेजी गई हैं ; और

(घ) इन धुनों की संख्या बढ़ाने का भावी कार्य-क्रम क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) से (ग). हमें कुछ पृच्छाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिन में थाईलैंड, लाओस और यू० एस० ए० जैसे देशों ने संगीतलेख की सप्लाई सम्बन्धी प्रार्थनाओं सहित सैनिक बैण्डों की धुनों में रुचि दर्शाई है । तदनुसार थाईलैंड सम्बन्धित अधिकरणों को 17 संगीतलेख सप्लाई किए गए, लाओस में 12 और यू० एस० ए० में ६ ।

(घ) इस समय इन धुनों की संख्या बढ़ाने का कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं है ।

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा खरीदी गई साप्ताहिक तथा मासिक पत्रिकाएं

727. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनका मंत्रालय साप्ताहिक तथा मासिक पत्रिकाएं खरीदता है और उन्हें विदेशों को भेजता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो यह किस आधार पर किया जाता है और क्या प्रतिकूल विचारधारा वाली पत्रिकाएं भी खरीदी जाती हैं और विदेशों को भेजी जाती हैं ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां, विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों को कुछ पत्रिकाएं भेजी जाती हैं ।

(ख) ये पत्रिकाएं राष्ट्रीय महत्व, विदेशों में उनकी उपयोगिता, स्थानीय मांग और लागत देखते हुए भारतीय मिशनों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर चुनी जाती हैं । इन पत्रिकाओं का चुनाव करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि उनमें राष्ट्रीय गतिविधियों का संपूर्ण विवरण हो और वे यथासंभव भारत के चित्र को प्रस्तुत करती हों ।

बल्लभगढ़ में इलैक्ट्रानिक फैक्टरी

728. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री रा० बरुआ :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जर्मनी के सहयोग से बल्लभगढ़ (फरीदाबाद) में एक इलैक्ट्रानिक फैक्टरी स्थापित की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जर्मनी क्या सहायता देगा ;

(ग) फैक्टरी की प्रस्तावित क्षमता कितनी होगी तथा उस पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्तरोत्तर अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा कमाना सम्भव होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विदेशी कम्पनी तकनीकी जानकारी मुहय्या करेगी और फर्म के ईक्विटि सरमाया के 49 प्रतिशत तक प्रायोजन के लिए आवश्यक आयात संयन्त्र और मशीनों के मूल्य की लागत के हिस्सों केलिए योगदान देगी ।

(ग) फर्म का ईक्विटी सरमाया 75 लाख रुपये होगा और उसकी प्रस्तावित स्थापित की गई वार्षिक क्षमता इस प्रकार होगी :—

मद	वार्षिक क्षमता (संख्या)
1. रेडियो रिसीवर	40000
2. रेडियो संघटक :	
(1) आई० एफ० ट्रांसफार्मर	396000
(2) आडियो एंड औटपुट ट्रांसफार्मर	264000
(3) कायल सेट	132000
(4) पेपर कान्डेन्सर	960000
(5) लाउड स्पीकर 8 इंच तक .	240000
(6) बैंड स्विच .	240000
(7) माइका कान्डेन्सर	940000
(8) वेल्व और ट्रांसिस्टर होल्डर .	960000

(घ) फर्म अपनी निर्मित मदों का स्वतन्त्रता पूर्वक निर्यात करेगी, और वह प्रगतिशीलता से विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के योग्य हो सकेगी जैसे जैसे वह विदेशी मार्केट में अपनी साख जमा लेगी ।

जूनियर-कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के लिए पेंशन की दरें

729. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने शार्ट सर्विस कमीशन-प्राप्त अफसरों तथा अस्थायी कमीशन-प्राप्त अफसरों को अधिक पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पेंशन की पहली तथा पुनरीक्षित दरें क्या है ; और

(ग) नई दरें कब से लागू की जायेंगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) उन जे० सी० ओ०-ओ० आर० को देय कम से कम पेंशन के पुराने और संशोधित दर, जिन्हें अल्पकालीन और अस्थायी कमीशनें प्रदान की गई थीं, और जिन्होंने अपनी कमीशन सेवा के सम्बन्ध में आन्तरिक उपदान के त्याग का चयन किया था तथा अफसरी कमीशन से पहले स्थायी पद से सम्बन्धित पेन्शन के लिए कमीशन सेवा की गणना का भी, इस प्रकार हैं :—

एक लड़ाका के लिए कुल अर्ह सेवा	पुराना दर	संशोधित दर
वर्ष	रु० प्रति मास	रु० प्रति मास
1	2	3
15	100	115
16	105	120
17	110	125
18	115	130
19	120	135
20	125	140
21	130	145
22	135	150
23	140	155
24	145	160
25 और उससे अधिक	150	165

2. संशोधित दर 1 अप्रैल, 1961 से लागू हैं अर्थात् वह उन अफसरों पर लागू है जो उस और उस तिथि के बाद सेवा से निवृत हुए/होंगे, और जिन्होंने उपरोक्त चयन किया/जो उपरोक्त चयन करेंगे ।

Tarapore Atomic Power Station

730. **Shri Maheswar Naik**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the Project administration's declaration that the electricity produced at the Tarapore Atomic Power Station would cost between 3·7 paise to 4·9 paise per unit, how soon this power station is likely to go into production and meet the needs of the country;

(b) the target date by which other two projects are likely to be completed; and

(c) the total cost to be incurred in all these three parts?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station is expected to attain full power operation by October 1968.

(b) Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to the Rajasthan and Madras Atomic Power Stations. They

are expected to be commissioned on the dates shown below:—

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	1st Unit	1969
-do-	2nd Unit	1971
Madras Atomic power Station	1st Unit	1971
-do-	1st Unit	1973

(c) The estimated costs of the three power stations are as given below :—

	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
Tarapur Atomic Power Project	85.47
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project	104.00
Madras Atomic Power Project	104.00

भारतीय दूतावास के लिए प्रशिक्षित पुस्तकाध्यक्ष

731. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री काशीराम गुप्त :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री प० ह० भील :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में प्रशिक्षित पुस्तकाध्यक्ष उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और उनकी अर्हताएं क्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इनमें से कुछ पुस्तकाध्यक्षों की न्यूयार्क स्थित महावाणिज्य दूतावास के पुस्तकालय में वर्तमान रिक्त पद पर लंदन स्थित भारतीय उच्च आयोग में रिक्त होने वाले पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये भेजा जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इनकी संख्या 5 है—1 पुस्तकाध्यक्ष और 4 सहायक पुस्तकाध्यक्ष । यह सब बी० ए० या एम० ए० (ग्रेजुएट या पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट) पास हैं और इन्होंने लाइब्रेरी साइन्स में डिप्लोमा ले रखा है ।

(ग) और (घ). न्यूयार्क और लंदन-स्थित हमारे मिशनों में पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के वर्तमान स्थानीय पदों की भारत-आस्थानी पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के पदों में बदल देने का सिद्धान्ततः निर्णय कर लिया गया है । इन पदों के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम करने वालों में से ही योग्य पुस्तकाध्यक्ष चुनने का इरादा है । विदेश मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले योग्य पुस्तकाध्यक्ष भी इन पदों के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र दे सकते हैं ।

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में प्रशिक्षित पुस्तकाध्यक्ष

732. **श्री काशीराम गुप्त :**
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री प० ह० भील :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में स्थित अनेक भारतीय दूतावासों ने प्रशिक्षित पुस्तकाध्यक्षों की सेवाओं की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन दूतावासों ने ;

(ग) दूतावासों को प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति भेजने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । नीचे लिखे 16 राजदूतावासों ने भारत से प्रशिक्षित पुस्तकाध्यक्षों की मांग की है :

1. जैद्दा
2. रोम
3. बेरूत
4. कुआला लम्पुर
5. कराची
6. ओटावा
7. नैरोबी
8. वीश्र
9. काबुल
10. दारेस्सलाम
11. दमिश्क
12. गंगतोक
13. रब्बात
14. तोकियो
15. लंदन
16. न्यूयार्क

(ग) और (घ) बजट सम्बन्धी साधनों की कमी के कारण और विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिन स्थिति के कारण प्रशिक्षित पुस्तकाध्यक्षों को भेजना संभव नहीं हो सका है । वित्त और विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति सुधरते ही इन मिशनों में से जिनमें समुचित काम होगा वहां प्रशिक्षित पुस्तकाध्यक्ष भेजने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए जायेंगे । सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में तय कर लिया है कि भारत-आस्थानी पुस्तकाध्यक्ष भेजे जायेंगे ।

Dehu Vehicle Depot

733. Shri Utiya:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dehu Vehicle Depot/Defence Depot has been closed down or is being closed down;

(b) the number of workers thrown out or likely to be thrown out of work as a result of this action;

(c) the total investment so far made on the construction, maintenance and repairs of this Depot;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the work done by this Depot will thereafter be done at some other Depot;

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the negative, how much has been spent or will be spent on the other establishment to which the work of the Dehu Depot will be transferred; and

(f) the alternative employment/ compensation/retraining provided to the Dehu Vehicle Depot employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Central Vehicle Depot, Dehu, is proposed to be closed down.

(b) and (f). No workers have so far been retrenched. The centrally controlled civilian non-industrial employees will be absorbed in other depots in accordance with their seniority on the central roster. Industrial employees and locally controlled non-industrial employees will be absorbed to the extent possible in other depots in Dehu-Poona area. The rest will be adjusted in other Defence establishments to the extent vacancies exist. Compensation to the industrial employees and locally controlled non-industrial employees not willing to accept alternative employment or not offered the same will be paid according to normal rules. It is not possible to state how many employees will have to be retrenched.

(c)

Construction	Rs. 7,12,000
Maintenance	Rs. 5,22,000
Repair	Rs. 1,72,000
TOTAL:	Rs. 14,06,000

(d) With the implementation of vehicle discard policy, the total all-India Reserve of vehicles to be held in the depots will be substantially less

than before rendering the continuation of Dehu Vehicle Depot unnecessary.

(e) Does not arise.

सैनिक ट्रक दुर्घटना

734. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 सितम्बर, 1966 को धारचूला के निकट एक सैनिक ट्रक दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस):(क) तथा (ख) : सेना के सेविवर्ग को लिए हुए एक सैनिक ट्रक धारचूला रेलागाट सड़क पर छटे-सातवें मील के निकट 24 सितम्बर, 1966 को सवा पांच बजे सायं एक खड्ड में गिर गया। इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप एक जे० सी० ओ० समेत 19 सैनिक सेविवर्ग मर गए और 9 को सख्त चोटें आई । घायलों को सैनिक हस्पताल बरेली में दाखिल कर दिया गया। दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच करने के लिए एक सैनिक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी प्रगतिशील है।

Rev. Michael Scott

735. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rev. Michael Scott, the former member of the Nagaland Peace Mission surreptitiously tried to open up the question of Nagaland before the U.N. Committee of Colonialism recently;

(b) if so, how and in what terms the question was raised; and

(c) the reply of the Indian delegation to the Committee and the Committee's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Reference to Nagaland was brought up before the U.N. Sub-Committee on South West Africa by Michael Scott in reply to a question put to him by the Pakistani Delegate enquiring about the reasons for Michael Scott's absence from the U.N. for the past two years.

(c) The Indian Delegate immediately raised a point of order that Michael Scott was referring to a matter completely outside the scope of the question of South West Africa, the item under consideration. The Chairman of the Committee upheld the point of order raised by the Indian Delegate and directed Scott to confine his remarks to the subject of South West Africa. Several members of the Committee are understood to have expressed their disapproval of Michael Scott's action as also of the Pakistani manoeuvre.

Indo-China Border Dispute

736. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Firodia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:

Shri Liladhar Koteki:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has proposed to Government that she is prepared to discuss and settle the Indo-China border dispute on the basis of the Colombo proposals; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir; the Government have not received any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

तंजानिया को सहायता

738. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 1 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 900 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक तंजानिया को भेजे गये भारतीय विशेषज्ञों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) अब तक जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मशीनें तथा अन्य सामान भेजा गया है उसका रुपयों में मूल्य क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तन्जानिया सरकार को एक औद्योगिक बस्ती की स्थापना के विषय में सलाह देने के लिए अब तक तीन विशेषज्ञ भेजे जा चुके हैं। तन्जानिया के प्रस्तावित दस्तकारी एवं कुटीर उद्योग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के लिए एक बुनाई विशेषज्ञ भी चुन गया लिया है और वह शीघ्र ही तन्जानिया के लिए रवाना हो जाएगा।

(ख) नीचे लिखी चीजें तन्जानिया सरकार को उपहार में दी गई हैं : —

1. लकड़ी के काम की मशीनें, बढ़ईगीरी के औजार, हाथकरघे आदि ; मूल्य (बीमा, भाड़ा समेत) रु० 85,000।

2. 5000 बोरियां : मूल्य (बीमा, भाड़ा समेत) रु० 13,500। इन्हें भेजने का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है।

पालम हवाई अड्डा क्षेत्र से टायर और ट्यूबों की चोरी

739. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 1 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 892 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पालम हवाई अड्डा क्षेत्र पर टायर और ट्यूबों की चोरी के मामले की जांच पुलिस द्वारा पूरी कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच पूरी करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी नहीं, मामला जांच के लिए स्थानीय असैनिक पुलिस को सौंप दिया गया है, और जांच अधीन है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस अवस्था में अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि जांच की केन्द्रीय संस्था द्वारा इन्क्वायरी सम्पूर्ण कर लेने में कितना समय लगने की आशा है।

महाबलेश्वर सड़क पर दुर्घटना

740. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 25 जुलाई, 1966 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 25 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाबलेश्वर सड़क पर सैनिक दुर्घटना में मारे गए नागरिक के परिवार को विशेष पेन्शन देने के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी मासिक पेन्शन दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को दुर्घटना के कारणों के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो प्रतिवेदन के कब तक मिल जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) :(क) तथा (ख) स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है।

(ग) से (ङ) सैनिक कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। सैनिक अधिकरणों को उसे शीघ्र भेजने को कहा गया है।

Indian Aid to Nepal

741. **Shri Tula Ram:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered aid totalling Rs. 40 crores for Nepal's Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the terms of this aid?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister during her recent visit to Nepal in October this year announced that the Government of India is willing to provide an outlay of about Rs. 40 crores during Nepal's Third Five Year Plan period which is from July 1965-July 1970. The actual expenditure on this programme of cooperation with Nepal in the economic field will depend on the tempo of work and other relevant factors.

(b) The details of the financial allocations for the various schemes under this programme have been calculated with reference to our Fourth Plan period 1966-1971. The schemes to be financed during this period will cover major continuing projects, the broad details of their estimated outlay during this period are indicated below:

Major Continuing Projects

Sonauli-Pokhara Road Rs. 990 lakhs(approx.)
Chatra Canal Rs. 450 lakhs (,,)
Trisuli Hydel Project Rs. 450 lakhs (,,)

Major New Projects

East-West Highway (Eastern Sector) Rs. 2100 lakhs (approx.)

There are various other smaller projects and schemes covering a wide variety of schemes on which some expenditure will be incurred. In addition, there are some other projects such as the construction of the Eastern portion of the East-West Highway which is estimated to cost about Rs. 21 crores.

(c) India's financial assistance takes the form of grants for the execution

of projects and schemes agreed to by both Governments. This covers all the projects except a loan of Rs. 1 crore which has been set apart for assisting industrial enterprises in Nepal. Broadly speaking, this loan has to be repaid in 15 equal annual instalments, the interest rate being 3 per cent per annum.

HF-24 Project

742. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) when was the HF. 24 Project started by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.;

(b) the amount invested in it so far;

(c) whether the Bristol Siddley Aviation Company of England are going to give a new version of Orpheus engine for the HF-24 airframe;

(d) whether negotiations were being carried on with other countries/Companies for getting a suitable substitute for Orpheus;

(e) whether these negotiations have succeeded; and

(f) if not, the future of the HF-24 project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Project was sanctioned in May 1956.

(b) About Rs. 25 crores including the cost of development.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The E-300 engine under development in the UAR may prove to be a suitable power plant for HF-24 Mk. II aircraft. An HF-24 airframe constructed in HAL (Bangalore Division) has been sent to UAR to serve as a flying test bed for the development of E-300 engine. The flight test results are awaited, for a further assessment.

(f) HF-24 Mk. I aircraft is under production in HAL; some of these aircraft have been delivered to the Indian Air Force. Also, an improved version of HF-24 Mk. I aircraft is under development in HAL.

Sainik Samachar

743. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any special reasons for entrusting the printing of Sainik Samachar to the present printers; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to reinforce any of the Printing Presses owned by the Defence Ministry for printing Sainik Samachar?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The printing of the Sainik Samachar has to be entrusted to an agency which has facilities for printing simultaneously in all the languages in which the Sainik Samachar is issued, using the same set of blocks. The present printers were one of the two firms that submitted quotations and the contract was entered into with the present printers on the basis of their lower quotations.

(b) No, Sir.

Firing by Pakistani Troops

744. Shri Tula Ram:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani Troops fired on two successive

days in early October on the Indian police posts in the Ranbirsinghpura area along the Jammu-Sialkot border without any provocation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they fired on a U. N. representative who had come to examine the situation and was carrying a white flag and his jeep carried clear U. N. markings on it; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. In fact, the Pakistani firing continued from 8th October to 11th October 1966.

(b) Yes.

(c) Good offices of the UN were sought and UN Observers visited the area. Meetings of Sector Commanders of both sides were arranged as a result of which a cease-fire came into effect on 11th October and both the Sector Commanders have agreed not to resort to firing and refer the point for decision if any, to higher authorities.

Visit of British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs to India

745. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs visited New Delhi recently and held discussions with Ministers;

(b) if so, what subjects were discussed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that, on behalf of the British Government, he suggested that a collective guarantee to non-nuclear nations by the three nuclear powers, U.S.A., USSR and U.K., would be feasible in the near future; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government, thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During the discussions there was a general exchange of views on various aspects of the problem of disarmament and arms control. The talks covered the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and whether and the extent to which guarantees to non-nuclear powers against nuclear attack by nuclear powers could facilitate the conclusion of a treaty on the subject. However, Lord Chalfont did not make any specific proposals for the consideration of the Government of India.

Freeze Meat Packing Plant

746. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the public against the location of the accelerated freeze meat packing plant near Tundla in Agra district;

(b) the grounds on which its location at the present site is being opposed; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is being opposed mainly on the ground that the religious sentiments of the people of the neighbouring areas, who are vegetarians, would be hurt by the establishment of a factory involving a large number of goats and sheep every day.

(c) Government consider that the objections are of a general character, which could be equally applicable to any site selected for the purpose. The present site was selected with the approval of the U.P. Government and after taking into consideration all factors invoved in setting up such a factory.

बर्मा में भारतीय

747. श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :
श्री रमापति राव :
श्री छ० म० कैंदरिया :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा में ऐसे भारत मूलक लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जो भारत लौटना चाहते हैं ;

(ख) उनके भारत लौटने में क्या बाधाएं हैं ;

(ग) रंगून स्थित भारतीय दूतावास ने उन्हें क्या सहायता दी है ; और

(घ) उन्हें वीजा लेने में कितना समय लगता है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) बताया जाता है कि बर्मा से करीब 80,000 भारतीय नागरीक भारत आना चाहते हैं। भारतीय मूल के जो व्यक्ति बर्मा के नागरिक है ; उनके विषय में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) : भारतीय नागरिकों के वापस आने में कोई अड़चन नहीं है। जहां तक उन भारत-मूलक व्यक्तियों का सवाल है जो बर्मा के नागरिक है उन्हें बर्मा सरकार से यात्रा-पत्र लेने पड़ते हैं। रंगून स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास इस तरह के यात्रा-पत्रों पर फारन भारतीय वीजा दे देता है।

Defence Industries in Kerala

748. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual outlay for Defence Industries in the Public Sector since 1960;

(b) the total amount invested in Kerala during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that not a single unit for defence production has been allotted to Kerala during the above period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The total annual capital outlay by the six Public Sector Undertakings viz., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd., Praga Tools Ltd., Garden Reach Workshops, Mazagaon Dock Ltd., and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., under the Ministry of Defence since 1960-61 is as under:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1960-61	.. 527.56
1961-62	.. 311.67
1962-63	.. 248.34
1963-64	.. 486.14
1964-65	.. 633.52
1965-66	831.67.

(b). Nil.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Only some Defence Production Units have been set up since Independence. While locating such units, various factors such as availability of power, raw materials and strategic and climatic considerations have to be taken into account. In this connection it should be stated that there are several States which have no Defence Production Units for instance Assam, Gujarat, Bihar, Punjab, Hariyana, Rajasthan etc.

Recruitment of Technical Hands in I.A.F.

749. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:

Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum number of technical hands in the Indian Air Force have been recruited from Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons for locating the Recruiting Office in Bangalore;

(c) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by Keralites who desire to get recruited on these posts; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open a regular recruiting centre of the Indian Air Force in Kerala?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The maximum number of candidates recruited in the technical trades of the IAF during the last three years belongs to Kerala State.

(b) An Air Force Recuriting Centre has been located at Bangalore on grounds of administrative convenience.

(c) The recruiting teams from the Air Force Recruiting Centres visit different areas within their jurisdiction to conduct recruitment tests and select candidates. The existing arragements have hitherto proved satisfactory and adequate.

(d) No, Sir.

Free Luggage Facility to Jawans on Transfer Postings

750. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on transfer postings, Jawans are permitted to carry only 3 maunds of free luggage on **Railways**;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the officers are permitted to carry 60 maunds of free luggage plus free booking in railways for their vehicles such as cars, scooters and motorcycles;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the existing facilities given to Jawans?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes; those borne on the married establishment are allowed 3 maunds of baggage and those who are borne on unmarried establishment are allowed 2 maunds.

(b) Yes; married officers are allowed 60 maunds of free luggage and unmarried officers 40 maunds of luggage. In addition, transportation charges are allowed for motor cars, scooters, motor-cycles subject to the condition that the possession of motor cars etc., is certified to be necessary for the efficient performance of duties at the new duty stations.

(c) Neither the travel entitlements nor the terms and conditions of service of the two categories of service employees are similar. Moreover, jawans, unlike Commissioned Officers, are provided with free furniture and as such they do not have to move heavy items on transfer.

(d) No proposal for increasing luggage entitlement is under consideration but the general question in regard to payment of cash allowance on transfer is under consideration.

Land for Disabled Jawans in Kerala

751. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received applications for the allotment of land in Kerala by the Jawans disabled during the recent conflict;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received since October, 1965; and

(c) the total area of land allotted to them so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Church in Goa

752. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of the end of Portuguese sovereignty over Goa, in regard to church matters, the Church in Goa still remains part of Portugal; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this matter with the Vatican and asked it to place the Goan Church as part and parcel of the Indian Catholic Church?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Church in Goa was never a part of Portugal as it is not a political entity. Since 1937, the jurisdiction of the Papal Representative in India has also included goa.

(b) Does not arise.

"Samachar Bharati"

753. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**
Shri Utiya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have purchased shares in the news agency "Samachar Bharati";

(b) if so, the names of these States and the amount invested by them; and

(c) whether any import licence has been granted to the agency to import teleprinters?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b): On the basis of information available with the Government, the Government of Bihar propose to invest Rs. 5 lakhs in the equity capital of *Samachar Bharati* but the State Government is being advised suitably in this matter.

(c) No, Sir.

Dry Plasma of Blood

754. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Energy Establishment at Bombay is making six blood plasma units for processing blood into dry plasma; and

(b) how long it will take these units to function?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first unit is almost ready. The second unit is expected to be ready by the end of this year. Two units should, therefore, start functioning in places selected by the Ministry of Health by January 1967. It is hoped that the remaining four units will be supplied at the rate of one every three months thereafter.

Plastic Bomb used in Phagwara outrage

755. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plastic bomb used in an outrage at Phagwara (Punjab) on the 4th October, 1966 in which some trade union leaders were killed, was manufactured in an Indian Ordnance Factory;

(b) if so, the name of the said factory;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the source of taking the bomb out of the factory; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) This type of bomb has not been produced in Ordnance Factories.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory

757. Shrimati Renu Chakravertty: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tractor Section of the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory, Calcutta has been or is being closed down or reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to transfer all work relating to tractor making to the private sector?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b): Yes, the work connected with the manufacture of tractors at the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, is in the process of being transferred to the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore which is a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Defence. This would enable the Factory at Cossipore to concentrate on the manufacture of armaments.

(c) No.

Expenditure on Tripartite Conference

758. Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure in the recent Tripartite Conference held in New Delhi between the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, President Nasser and President Tito;

(b) whether it is a fact that microphones and other sound and electricity arrangements in the Conference Room in Rashtrapati Bhawan were entrusted to a private party; and

(c) if so, the details of the terms?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government is not in a position, as yet, to give this information. The exact expenditure can be computed only after the detailed bills etc. have been received.

(b) and (c): The installation of only the Public Address System in the Asoka Hall of Rashtrapati Bhawan (where the inaugural session of the Tripartite Meeting was held) was entrusted to a private firm, on the basis of payment of Rs. 75 for one unit per item per day.

Recruitments of Airmen

759. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2935 on the 22nd August, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of recognition of Higher Secondary Part I as equivalent to Matriculation for the purpose of employment of Airmen, Technical and non-technical grades in the Indian Air Force has since been decided;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question involves consultation with Ministry of Education and Union Public Service Commission.

पादरी माइकल स्काट के दस्तावेज

760. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पादरी माइकल स्काट जो कागज भारत में छोड़ गया था क्या उसकी प्रार्थना पर वे कागज सरकार द्वारा उसे लौटा दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो कब और क्यों ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

A.I.R. Stations in Mysore

761. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Broadcasting Stations working at present in Mysore; State;

(b) the new Broadcasting Stations established in Mysore to cater the needs of the listening public specially, the rural farmer folk in the Third Five Year Plan along with their stages of progress so far with estimated costs thereof; and

(c) the programme of rural broadcasting stations in Mysore in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) At present Mysore State has two broadcasting stations—one at Banglore and the other at Dharwar. In addition, an auxiliary centre is working at Bhadravati and other at Gulbarga is scheduled to be commissioned into service this week.

(b) In the Third Plan period, a medium power medium-wave transmitter and receiving centre were commissioned at Dharwar at a cost of about Rs. 7·8 lakhs, an auxiliary centre commissioned at Bhadravati at an approximate cost of Rs. 15·95 lakhs and the auxiliary centre at Gulbarga, which is ready for commissioning, is estimated to cost Rs. 10·77 lakhs. All these schemes are intended to cater to the needs of both rural and urban listeners. In addition Vividh Bharati Service for Urban listeners was also started from Bangalore and Dharwar in August 1962 and November, 1964 respectively.

(c) The Fourth Plan proposals for further development of Broadcasting in India are still under consideration.

Rural Broadcasts in Mysore

762. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities made available for Rural Broadcasting in Mysore State during the Third Five Year Plan period with details of Panchayats covered and not covered; and

(b) to what extent Farm Production Programmes Publicity also intended to increase agricultural production has been promoted?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) At the end of the Third Five Year Plan Rural programmes were being broadcast from three AIR centres at Bangalore, Dharwar and Bhadravati. Another centre at Gulbarga is scheduled to start functioning shortly. These centres cover about half of the Mysore State and about the same proportion of Panchayats.

(b) The rural programmes broadcast from these stations regularly include items designed to promote agriculture production. An intensive Farm and Home broadcasting unit is proposed to be set up at Bangalore during the next financial year. This will provide specific information according to the Calender of agricultural operations to the IADP district

of Mandya and one or two other Intensive Agricultural Area districts.

Pak. move to revive Kashmir issue in Security Council

763. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports about a move by Pakistan to revive the Kashmir question in the Security Council as a follow-up of Resolution No. 211 of the 20th September, 1965; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's position on Kashmir has been made clear time and again in Parliament and in the Security Council. If Pakistan does raise the issue in the Security Council, Government will deal with the situation.

नेपाल में भारतीय लोग

764. **श्री महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उन भारतीयों का जो नेपाल में पुश्तों से बसे हुए हैं नेपाल के नये भूमि सुधार कानून के अन्तर्गत वहां से निकाला जा रहा है।

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) (क) भारत सरकार को नेपाल सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए उस कानून के विषय में जानकारी है जिसके अनुसार नेपाल सरकार को अनुमति पहले लिए बिना किसी भी विदेशी के नाम जिनमें भारतीय शामिल है जमीन की रजिस्ट्री नहीं कराई जा सकती और इससे नेपाल में रहने वाले भारतीयों के लिए कुछ बाधाएं खड़ी हो गई है।

(ख) नेपाल सरकार को यह बता दिया गया है कि यह कानून 1950 की भारत-नेपाल शांति एवं मैत्री संधि से मेल नहीं खाता। इस मामले पर उनके साथ लिखा-पढ़ी हो रही है और इस वर्ष जून में उनके पास एक स्मारक-पत्र भी भेजा गया था। उसके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Wrong Anthem of U.A.R. Played at Public Reception

765. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wrong national anthem of U.A.R. was played by the Police at the public reception given to President Nasser at Delhi;

(b) if so, who are responsible for the lapse; and

(c) whether any action has been taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for such failures?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Anthem played was that of the U.A.R. before Syria broke away from the Union.

(b) and (c): The function was organised by the Municipal authorities. The mistake occurred due to a regrettable inadvertence. Necessary steps have been taken to avoid recurrence of such mistake, and the Ministry will have closer coordination with the authorities concerned in future.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 3616, DATED 29-8-66, REGARDING I.A.F. HELICOPTER'S FORCED LANDING.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): In reply to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 3616 regarding IAF Helicopter's forced landing on 31st July 1966, answered on 29th August 1966, I had *inter alia* stated that there were three Service personnel on board the helicopter *besides* the Pilot.

The correct position is that there were three Service personnel *including* the pilot on board the helicopter.

I take this opportunity to correct the answer previously given.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 61, DATED 25-7-1966 REGARDING EXPLOSION IN ORDNANCE FACTORY, KIRKEE.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): While answering Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No. 61 on 25.7.1966, I had placed a statement on the Table of the House. In para 3(c) of that statement, I had stated as follows:—

> "3(c). *Ammunition Factory Co-operative Society*
>
> Late Shri Pattulo was a member of Ammunition Factory Cooperative Society Ltd. and under Death - cum - Benevolent Fund Scheme and Family Relief Fund of the Society, his family is entitled to Rs. 500 and Rs. 150 from these funds respectively. The amount has not been paid in the absence of legal heirship certificate."

2. Information has since been received that the earlier Statement which was based on information given by the Ammunition Factory Cooperative Society has not been found correct on further scrutiny in as much as the late Shri Pattulo was not a member of the Ammunition Factory Cooperative Society Ltd., Kirkee and hence his family is not eligible for any payments under the Death-*cum*-Benevolent Fund Scheme and Family Relief Fund of the Society.

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12 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE AND MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a call attention notice on the situation in Andhra Pradesh and I have been informed that it has been disallowed. When all sorts of statements and speeches are allowed to be made by Shri S. K. Patil in this House, why should I not be allowed to raise a matter....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. She should not register that objection in this manner. I will request her not to raise it now here.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: You have allowed all sorts of statements and speeches to be made by S. K. Patil and company thereby provoking the people of Andhra Pradesh. Now you do not allow me to raise a matter which is agitating the people of Andhra Pradesh very much. The army and navy have been mobilised to deal with the situation....

Mr. Speaker: I am requesting the hon. lady Member not to proceed in this manner and interrupt the proceedings. I do not want to be harsh.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Why should I not be allowed to raise the call attention motion on the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh? The position there is getting very much....

Mr. Speaker: It will be difficult to carry on in this manner.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow it.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Now they are going to station police along the whole railway line....

Mr. Speaker: I would request her to resume her seat. Will some members of her Group kindly ask her to resume her seat. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Why should I sit down when others have been permitted to provoke the people of Andhra Pradesh....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कुछ स्त्री-दाक्षिण्य दिखाइये और इन को सुन लीजिये।

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I never rise on any other occasion to interrupt the proceedings. But here a situation is being created deliberately provoking the people of Andhra Pradesh. You did not disallow them from making such provocative statements, but now you ask me to sit down.

Mr. Speaker: Order order.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्त्री-दाक्षिण्य दिखाइये और इन को दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I am here to represent the people of my State. I have every right to raise an issue which concerns them very much....

Mr. Speaker: I am really constrained to take stronger steps. I have borne with her too much.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: When they make such statements, you do not ask them to sit down. By such statements they are provoking the people of Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: I am beginning to think. I have to take stronger steps against the hon. lady Member. Let what she says not go on record. That is the utmost that I can say.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: ***

Mr. Speaker: Now I will have to ask her to withdraw from the House.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: ***

Mr. Speaker: If she does not withdraw, I will have to name her.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उनको नेम न कीजिए। आप उन को दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आप महिला सदस्य के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार न कीजिए।

Shrimati Vimla Devi: ***

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: ***

Mr. Speaker: She is forcing me to take action. I cannot help it.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: ***

Mr. Speaker: I am being forced to take action. She will kindly withdraw from the House.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: ***

Mr. Speaker: She will kindly withdraw from the House.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: ***

(*Shrimati Vimla Devi then left the House.*)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक स्थगन-प्रस्ताव दिया है। बाहर देश के कोने-कोने से लोग आए हुए हैं। (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामीजी बैठ जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, लेकिन पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। देश के कोने-कोने से दस लाख आदमी आए

*** Not recorded.

हैं। आप को सदन को स्थगित कर के उन को मिलना चाहिए और उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहिए कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप यह फैसला कर के आए हैं कि आप इस तरह चलेंगे और बैठेंगे नहीं ? आप बैठ जाइये। (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और नहीं सुनूंगा। (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप को सुनना होगा। मैं बाहर नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं भी आप की तरह यहां आया हूं। बाहर जाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है। सदस्यों को यहां पर बोलने का अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री बड़े से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह माननीय सदस्य को समझायें। वह देखें कि उन का रवैया क्या है। मेरे पास पन्द्रह नोटिस आए हैं। अगर मैं उन सब को मौका दूं, तो काम कैसे चल सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये। आप सब को सुन लीजिए। (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने यह नीति बना ली है कि आप किसी प्रकार के नोटिस को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। क्या सरकार की तरफ से आप पर दबाव है, जो आप कोई भी नोटिस स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं ? हम लोग लगातार नोटिस देते आ रहे हैं, लेकिन आप ने एक भी नोटिस स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार ने अभी परसों अपनी नीति के बारे में बयान दिया है। (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह बयान बेकार है। सरकार ने बयान दे कर लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश की है। (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध की मांग प्रजातंत्रीय है। आप को यह सुननी होगी। (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस तरह सुनने के लिए तयार नहीं हूं। आप बाहर चले जायें। (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप मेरी बात सुनना क्यों नहीं चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह नहीं सुना जा सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किस तरह सुना जा सकता है ? हम ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव देते हैं, स्थगन प्रस्ताव देते हैं, लेकिन आप उन सब को अस्वीकार कर देते हैं। इस स्थिति में हम कैसे सुनायें। (*Interruptions*).

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : आप बाहर जा कर लोगों को समझा दीजिए। माननीय सदस्य की यही विनती है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। तभी मैं बैठूंगा, अन्यथा नहीं। आप जो चाहें कर लीजिए। आप अपनी तोप चला लीजिए। (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं श्री रामेश्वरानन्द, जो कि इस हाउस के मैम्बर हैं, को नेम करता हूं कि वह मेरे मना करने के बावजूद बोले चले जा रहे हैं और डिसआर्डरली कन्डक्ट कर रहे हैं (*Interruptions*).

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That Swami Rameshwaranand, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the session."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस सदन को स्थगित कर दें, ताकि बाहर लाखों की संख्या में लोग जो मांग कर रहे हैं, उस को सुना जा सके। आप उन की पुकार को सुनिए।

Mr. Speaker: The motion is:

"That Swami Rameshwaranand, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the session."

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में मेरी तरमीम है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह सौदा सरकार को मंहगा पड़ेगा। अगर स्वामी जी को इतने समय के लिए निकाला गया, तो यहां पर कार्य करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार यह प्रस्ताव वापस ले।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे भी मौका दीजिए।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I can understand your feeling of exasperation and I can also appreciate your proposal, but I cannot appreciate the proposal made by the Leader of the House.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : ठीक है, बिल्कुल ठीक है। (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: You make a proposal before the House for the suspension of a member for a day, at the most for a week; that is a thing which can be stomached by us under certain circumstances, but suddenly the Leader of the House remembers his responsibilities towards this House, and that too only when you remind him of it and all of us of it, and he has no other formula except that the member named by you should be suspended for the rest of the session. It was done once before against one of my members, and I had to seek your permission later on for its modification. It is not proper, let me say that with all the responsibility that I can command, to make a recommendation in that fashion. Let him, if he wishes to, amend his own proposition for the suspension of the member for the day, or for one week, but not more than that. We are not prepared to support him.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप मुझे भी सुन लीजिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, my difficulty is this. I am not in favour of such an affront to the Speaker. Personally, I would have liked that Swami Rameshwaranand, after having had his say, would have stopped at that stage. I would have preferred it. But at the same time.. (*Interruptions.*) I do not like that suspension should be asked for for such length of time. After all it is a token punishment that is to be meted out and I think the Leader of the House should not go to that extreme end. Things should be looked at in the proper perspective . . . (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: I have only to put it to the leaders of the Opposition as to whether any one of them stood up at that time when I was asking him again and again and he was recalcitrant. He has said so many things; he has been going on. I allowed him some latitude. Then, he continues and says openly that he would not sit down. What is there for me to do then?

Shri Ranga: You are again making a mistake. Excuse my saying so. We have not said anything about your proposal. What we have suggested is

a suitable amendment of the proposal made by the Leader of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order. I do not oppose the proposal that you have laid down. We do not admit it but for the sake of argument, assuming that he had committed some contravention of the rules, the punishment for the violation of the rule should fit the crime. Prof. Ranga rightly referred to that. Your order directing him to abstain from the House for the rest of the day is there. But to ask a Member, for a violation of this rule, to withdraw for the rest of the session is too much.

Mr. Speaker: He would not go. What should I say?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I also explain that on this particular rule, I gave notice of amendment long ago, more than six months back but it is still hanging fire.

Mr. Speaker: So long as the rules are as they are, they stand. Unless the Leader of the House has anything more to say, I have to put that motion

श्री बागड़ी: 377 पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: 377 पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस समय कोई नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी: हमारा संशोधन इसमें जोड़ लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: संशोधन नहीं हो सकता। संशोधन का कोई कायदा नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी: मेरी बात सुनने से शायद ठीक वायुमण्डल हो। आप उस को और हवा न दें। मेरी बात सुनने से शायद कुछ हालात ठीक बनें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव: आप मुझे सुन लीजिए.... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री बागड़ी: आप इन हालात को बिगाड़ने की बात करें ... (**व्यवधान**)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If you want, you may reduce the period. I beg to move:

"That Shri Rameshwaranand, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for ten days."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That Shri Rameshwaranand, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker be suspended from the service of the House for ten days."

Mr. Speaker: The lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"That Shri Rameshwaranand, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for ten days."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 2] **AYES** **[12.18 hrs.**

Abdul Rashid Bakshi, Shri
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Borooah, Shri P.C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti Shri P.K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Das Dr. M.M.
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Smt. Vimala
Dey, Shri S.K.

Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Firodia, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Ghosh, Shri N.R.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S.C.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi Dr. Sarojini
Mamoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri M.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mansen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihar
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
More, Shri K.L.
Murthi, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nesamony, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Parashar, Shri
Patel Shri N.N.
Patil Shri M.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala.
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddanajappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Dr. B.N.
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri S.T.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Soy, Shri H.C.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya Shri M.B.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

Division No. 2] **NOES**

Bade, Shri
Bagri, Shri Maniram
Barua, Shri Hem
Chatterjee, N.C.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Imbichibava, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri H.C.
Kamath, Shri H.V.
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Mate, Shri
Maurya Shri
Nair, Shri P.K. Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Omkar Singh, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Pottekkat, Shri
Sarkar, Shri Murmu
Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Suraj Lal, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Yadav, Shri R.S.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 171; Noes 31.

The motion was adopted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं स्वामी जी से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि जो फैसला हाउस ने किया है उस का आदर करते हुए आप बाहर चले जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका और हाउस का सबका आदर करता हूं। परन्तु मेरी बात जब तक नहीं सुन लेंगे, हाउस नहीं सुन लेगा, तब तक मैं नहीं जाऊंगा, आप जो चाहें मेरे साथ करिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सुझाव है कि इनकी बात पांच मिनट सुन लीजिए। कोई नुकसान नहीं होता। कोई आसमान नहीं फटने वाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बात सुनने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। पहले हाउस का फैसला जो है उसका पालन होना चाहिए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं कई बार खड़ा हुआ और चाहा कि आपके पासने अपनी बात रखूं जिससे मामला बने लेकिन आपने मौका नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां इस वक्त बहस का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव आप मेरा निवेदन सुनें।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry that Shri Rameshwaranand has not left the House. I also do no want to sit here and tolerate this thing. I am also walking out and am requesting him that he should also come out with me.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन को 15 मिनट या 10 मिनट के लिये स्थगित कर दें।

Mr. Speaker: I adjourn the House for half an hour.

12.22 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifty-two minutes past Twelve of the Clock.)

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled at fifty minutes past Twelve of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Dr. Sarojini Mahishi): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1964-65. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-72224/66].

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस आइटम पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले वाले आइटम पर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले वला खत्म हुआ और दूसरा कोई है नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में। अकाल की स्थिति और भुखमरी पर। हमारे सूबे और हमारे क्षेत्र पर अकाल चण्डी और अकाल मंत्री की बड़ी कृपा हो रही है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री मधु लिमये। दो बार जा चुकी है अकाल चण्डी हमारे क्षेत्र में। मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I want to say something on this item. You will be pleased to see that what has been laid on the Table is a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The next item also refers

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

to reports of another corporation and there, Sir, you will find along with the reports there is also the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General. I would like to know, therefore, whether the report that has been laid on the Table just now is accompanied by the Audited Accounts of the Institute and also the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General or whether they have not audited the accounts at all. What is the position?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): They are audited and the report is accompanied by the Audited Accounts.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रौन ए प्वाएंट ग्राफ ग्रार्डर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस मौजूदा ग्राइटम के ऊपर है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इसी पर बोलना चाहता हूं । एक बात कह लेने दीजिये । यह जो माननीय मंत्रिणी महोदया ने प्रतिवेदन रक्खा है उस के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रतिवेदन को रखने का इसलिए ग्रधिकार नहीं है कि करोड़ों रुपयों का घोटाला है जिसकी कि जांच हो रही है . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is accompanied by the audited report as well as the audited statement of accounts for the year 1964-65, though it is not said so here.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : ग्राप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रब यह क्या सवाल हुग्रा कि चूंकि उसमें घोटाला है इस वास्ते प्रतिवेदन को रक्खा नहीं जा सकता है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : पूरी बात सुन लें । घोटाला होना एक बात है लेकिन जबकि करोड़ों रुपये के घोटाले के बारे में जांच चल रही हो ग्रौर जिसके खिलाफ जांच चल रही है उस का प्रतिवेदन रखना यह किस तरह ठीक होगा यह मैं ग्राप से पूछना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब ठीक है लेकिन वह सवाल यहां नहीं उठता है ।

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FILM FINANCE CORPORATION

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1963-64 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement showing the reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(3) Review by the Government on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7225/66 and LT-72226/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on this item also, it is one thing that a statement showing the reasons for delay has been laid. But you must draw the line somewhere. There must be a limit to everything, even to what the Government misruling the country does. There must be a limit to all that. You will find that in this item (3), sub-item (i) the annual report refers to the years 1963-64. It

is now 2 1|2 years since then. We are now in November 1966. Must it take more than 2 1|2 years for the report to come before the House?

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister give any special reasons?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already laid a statement. The control and direction of this particular body was transferred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from the Ministry of Finance only in August 1964. The report of 1963-64 relates to a period when the control was under the Ministry of Finance. There was, therefore, inevitable delay. I have already indicated all that in full in the statement.

12.55 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1966-67

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of State of Kerala for 1966-67.

12.55½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1966-67

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1966-67.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : जिन को आप रेलवे बजट पेश करने के लिये बुला रहे हैं उन के हाथ से कितने लोगों का कत्ल हुआ है इस का भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिये और ऐसे कातिल को स्टेटमेंट रखने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with that now. Hon. Members should not in this way obstruct the proceedings of the House.

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, with your permission I would like to place a copy of the statement on the Table of the House. It is a long statement.

Mr. Speaker: It is a twelve-page statement. It cannot be read just now. He may place it on the Table.

Shri Swaran Singh: I also place on the Table a copy of the communique issued at the end of the Conference. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7227/66].

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Kishen Pattnayak used the word "Kathal". It must be withdrawn or expunged. (Interruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, the statement should be circulated to Members so that we can put some questions.

Mr. Speaker: It will be circulated.

12.57 hrs.

RE: MOTION UNDER RULE 388—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath—Motion under Rule 388—what is the latest position?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir,.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, you have called him or me?

Mr. Speaker: I have called him but I wanted to know whether, because the other day we held it over, any agreement has been reached.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would request the hon. Member, through you, Sir, to kindly hold it over till tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we on this side of the House are anxious that the business should be carried on.

Mr. Speaker: If there is no agreement he may move his motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He must give reasons why he wants to hold it over till tomorrow.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Will anything tangible come out by tomorrow?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: When we had that informal conference with you, Sir, I had said that we should have some time to consult our friends (*Interruption*). If they are not prepared to concede, then let it be put to vote.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : श्रीमान्, प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि इस को माना जा रहा है या नहीं बल्कि यह बात है कि जब एक दिन के लिए इस को स्थगित किया गया प्रधान मंत्री के प्रयास के लिये और उस का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अब किन कारणों से इसे स्थगित करना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जो कहना था वह कह दिया ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, why is it that it is not being taken up today? It is not such an important thing that it has to be discussed by the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members want that it should be taken up, I cannot have any objection.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir Shri Kamath rightly said that we are not pressing that the issue should be taken up only today. If postponement is required for finding a way out, the attitude should be different.. The Minister's attitude was, let it be put to vote. This does not augur well for any settlement. If there is a sincere desire to come to a settlement, one day's delay does not make much difference, but if it is only to forestall every move of the Opposition then certainly we cannot agree to it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: My hon. friend has misunderstood me. I have requested for time. I again request for time. If you do not agree, what else can we do?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You must also say what the reasons are. We must know for what reasons you are requesting for time. When a request is made, the reasons also must be known (*Interruption*). The other day it was discussed here. The members of the Business Advisory Committee were actually treated with contempt. Not a single member said here that it was discussed in the Committee. While they were going away it was mentioned. The question is a very simple one. Let it be discussed by the Business Advisory Committee and a decision taken.

Mr. Speaker: You are going into the merits of the case.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That day I would have discussed this matter. Unfortunately, Saturday and Sunday were holidays and most of the Members were not available. The Prime Minister was also not available. Therefore, I request for time. Instead of taking it up today let us take it up tomorrow.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the difficulty?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he is explaining. The other day when we sat together he said that he will consult his colleagues. Now he says that because Saturday and Sunday intervened he has not been able to consult them as some of them were

out. Now that they have come he wants to consult them.

13 hrs.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That day we took about one hour for discussing this matter and we were all very much agitated on that day. The Minister should have thought about that aspect and consulted the Prime Minister, if necessary, and come with some agreed proposals. It is a very important matter. They could have consulted the Prime Minister earlier. The way in which the opposition is treated is very bad... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I only want an assurance from you, Sir, that there will not be any need to give fresh notice and that it will automatically be put on the list of business for tomorrow. Because, may I invite your attention to the fact that the House, in its wisdom or otherwise, adopted the Report that day, to the effect that miscellaneous items should be concluded by 12.30. Today, it is 1 O'clock now and yet...

Mr. Speaker: That is because of other reasons.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So I would request you to ensure that this item comes in the list of business tomorrow, automatically, without any need for giving fresh notice.

Mr. Speaker: When the House holds it over, it will certainly come tomorrow.

13.02 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies, Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I introduce the Bill.

13.02½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1966

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7228/66].

13.03 hrs.

METAL CORPORATION OF INDIA (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKING) BILL*

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India Limited for the purpose of enabling the Central Government in the public interest to exploit, to the fullest extent possible, zinc and lead deposits in and around the Zawar area in the State of Rajasthan and to utilise those minerals in such manner as to subserve the common good.

Mr. Speaker: The question is....

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Before it is put to the House, may I ask for an explanation from the Minister? The preamble says "for the purpose of enabling the Central Government in the public interest to

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7-11-1966.

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

exploit, to the fullest extent possible, zinc and lead deposts". Is it limited to zinc and leads? Or will it include the extraction of silver? Is there any limitation put on the acquisition?

Mr. Speaker: I do not object to it, if the Minister can answer it. Otherwise, it is not so relevant at this moment when the Bill is being introduced.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is very necessary to know that.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister may answer it, if he can.

Shri S. K. Dey: It includes other minerals also. The primary minerals are zinc and lead.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There is another objection to this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I should be permitted to place the introduction motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am opposing the introduction, because, Sir, you will be pleased to recollect that in the course of your address to the Presiding Officers last month, you did advise the Government, and rightly so, that various matters, including *inter alia* the financial memorandum accompanying Bills, should be carefully scrutinised before the Bills are brought before the House. Now, even though this has been hammered so many times, I am sorry to say they did not wake up even now. Rule 69, which refers to this particular matter, says:

> "(1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

I do admit that some sort of an estimate has been given here but subrule (1) of rule 69 has not been fully complied with in as much as the recurring and non-recurring expenditure in regard to various items mentioned there in the Financial Memorandum has not been shown. A rough estimate has been given in its place, but neither a fairly precise estimate nor the recurring and non-recurring expenditure has been shown in the Financial Memorandum. Therefore I will request you to hold it over till he supplies the figures necessary to comply with rule 69, sub-rule (1).

Mr. Speaker: That objection does not come when it is being introduced. We can take that objection when we are passing it into law. It would not be passed into law unless those things are there. But that is no impediment to its introduction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is a precedent.

Mr. Speaker: There may be a precedent. The Financial Memorandum is given. Whether it is sufficient or not, we shall see at the consideration stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the last session when the Finance Minister introduced a Bill, we raised this and you allowed that objection.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India Limited for the purpose of enabling the Central Government in the public interest to exploit, to the fullest extent possible, zinc and lead deposits in and around the Zawar area in the State of Rajasthan and to utilise those minerals in such manner as to subserve the common good."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Dey: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.06½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. METAL CORPORATION OF INDIA (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKING) ORDINANCE, 1966

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance, 1966, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-7229/66].

13.07 hrs.

COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Dey: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.07½ hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri U. M. Trivedi on the 2nd November, 1966, namely:—

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

11 hours and 25 minutes have been taken up and 1 hour and 35 minutes remain. I shall call the Prime Minister at 2 o'clock. Shri Swell may continue his speech.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last Friday when I started my speech I said that in the present state of affairs of the country it would not do just to ask this Government to get out. Despite the braggadocio in which the Minister of Railways, Shri S. K. Patil, indulged and the dark hints at some mastermind behind the travails of the country. I would yet subscribe to one central truth that he said that he found nobody on this side of the House to which he would hand over power and that, therefore, he would not advise his party, the Congress Party, to abdicate, for the alternative to abdication in the present state of affairs would be an invitation to chaos.

13.09 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would rather take the line of Acharya Kripalani and indict this Government before the bar of history and say: you inherited a glorious legacy; history had placed in your hands an opportunity, such as it has placed in the hands of a very few groups of people, of welding one-sixth of the World's population into a great nation. You have had 19 years of an uninterrupted sway and in these years all that you succeeded in doing was to mess up matters outrageously. 15 years of your planning and investment have landed the country today on the brink of a disastrous famine. You devalued the rupee and, along with it, you devalued the country. And yet your exports have not gone up and today you come before the House and the country and

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7-11-1966.

[Shri Swell]

say that the financial resources are so bad that you are having a second look at the Fourth Five Year Plan. You could have done without much of that aid if you knew how to husband your resources and if you knew how to tap the energy, the enthusiasm of your people. But instead of doing that, you created confusion in the country so that the country today presents the picture of frustration. Your young people have gone to the streets and have taken to senseless rampage. Even your policemen on whom you depend for the maintenance of law and order have now gone to the streets indulging in slogan-slinging against you.

In the international sphere, you had a good opportunity. In many ways, you had better advantages than your great neighbour who has now turned to be your enemy, that is, China. The whole of Asia and Africa looked up to you for friendship, for guidance and for inspiration. But today you have sunk to a pigmy-size in the international world. You present a pathetic figure with your devalued currency and you have become a laughing-stock in the world and it has made your friends and creditors outside to be chary of rendering you aid and thereby compelling you to have a second look at the Fourth Five Year Plan. With the nuclear missiles of China turned at the hearts of your cities and industrial installations your voice, whether it is on Viet Nam or on Rhodesia or on South-West Africa or about non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, does not travel very far anywhere. You have brought this country to this pass. You cannot now lift your finger and point at the Opposition that they are responsible for all the troubles in the country today. By sticking on to power, even when the majority of your people no longer repose confidence in you, you have created confusion and frustration so that today those who oppose you are more divided against themselves than against you. This is what you have done to this country. If you can wake up even now, there might be a chance for you. It is now for you to reverse this trend. If you succeed, there may be still hope for this country. If you fail and this country goes to pieces, it is you who will be accountable to the generations to come.

Sir, I am aware of the very limited time at my disposal. I wish I had more time to give vent to my feelings. Therefore, in the little time that I have, I shall be done with just briefly referring to the part of the country from where I come, that is, north-eastern India which constitutes 1/12th of the land mass of the country....

An hon. Member: Nobody is hearing you. There is not even one Cabinet Minister here.

Shri Swell: Nobody is listening to me. I feel I am speaking just for the record. I feel I am listening to my own voice only. But I am helpless.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): There is no Cabinet Minister present here.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): When the No-Confidence motion is being discussed, at least one Cabinet Minister must be present. I had observed several times on the floor of the House that at the time when important discussion is going on, at least one Cabinet Minister must be present in the House.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बारबंकी): छोटे मिनिस्टर अगर चार भी हों तो एक बड़ा मिनिस्टर नहीं बनायेंगे।

Shri Hari Vishu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. May I know whether two Ministers of State and one Deputy Minister make one Cabinet Minister like two or three lame men make one whole man?

Shri Swell: I can understand the difficulties with which this Government is faced; I can even sympathise with them, but I cannot understand this callousness, this sort of unresponsiveness, this lack of respect for those who might hold a different opinion. This is evident from the fact that when I started speaking there were many Cabinet Ministers, but immediately, one after the other, each one of them got up and went away. That is the kind of respect given to the Opposition, to the voice of this country. There can be a fall in the standard of administration but I think the downfall of any country is when there is a sort of moral degeneration and I think this Government today is suffering from that sort of moral degeneration; they have no respect for their own responsibilities and they do not have respect for the other people of this country unless they sit on that side of the House.

Within the limited time, as I say, I shall confine myself to that part of the country from where I come, namely, to the north-eastern part of India. This constitutes one-twelfth of the entire land mass of this country and as I have been saying in this House and outside, this also constitutes the Achilles' heel of this country.

You have the Naga problem before you; it has been there for many years. There have been talks after talks but we are not reaching anywhere; if at all, we are reaching a deadlock. This morning, when I elicited information on that point, the Minister of State for External Affairs tried to evade it by saying that he would lay a statement on the Table of the House on that matter.

Next, you have the Mizo uprising which is nowhere near settlement and, if anything, has gone worse than what it was, about which I warned this Government and this House as early as the early part of 1963 and which, as I have often said, flowed from certain policies which the State Government of Assam pursued with the connivence of the Government of India. Then, these days the papers are full of reports of Pakistani infiltration into that part of the country for purpose of sabotage and subversion.

But these are not the points on which I would like to dwell. What I want to draw your pointed attention to another aspect of the turmoil that is going on in that part of our country, namely, the political upsurge in the other hill areas today. Here, in my hand, is a photograph of the mass rally of the hill people that took place in Shillong on the 24th October of this year. I shall pass on this photograph both to the Prime Minister and to the Home Minister. Shillong has a population of 100,000, but 150,000 people turned up at Shillong on that day to demonstrate before the Government of India and to tell them that the patience of the hill people has run out and that, if the Government of India still sleeps over the matter, the hill people with all their art and genius will explode in the face of this Government. For many years and for many good reasons which the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, had accepted as legitimate, the hill people had been petitioning, submitting, begging of this Government to give them political recognition, to give them an equal place in the Indian community, by giving them a State of their own. Characteristically this Government dilly-dallied over the matter and had only made many professions which it did not mean to honour, so that today we have a situation in which the people were compelled to demonstrate and give, without any shadow of doubt, the warning to the Government that if the Government does not take timely action they will launch a non-violent direct action. I ask if that is what this Government wants. Everywhere they complain of law and order going out of their control. We sympathise with them. We have no less respect for law and

[Shri Swell]

order. We would like this country to be united and strong, but if certain policies pursued by this Government lead the people to a state of desperation, then it is not the opposition parties who have taken on themselves the task of giving voice to the aspirations of the people, but it is this Government that is responsible for it. I say here today that unless and until this Government acts in a very short time, the hill people are going to explode and then the entire responsibility must be borne by this Government.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रूल 376 के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बारे में ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर जो बहस हो रही है, उस के बारे में ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो यह है कि आप ने मुझे काल किया है, इसलिये मुझे बोलने दिया जाये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पहले मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन लीजिये । आप श्री रघुनाथ सिंह को बिठाइये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : चूंकि मुझे काल किया गया है, इसलिये मैं खड़ा हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : बनारस के हमारे मित्र को बड़ा कष्ट हो रहा है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मुझे कोई कष्ट नहीं है । चूंकि मुझे बुलाया गया है । इसलिये मैं खड़ा हूं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 376 के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. That rule does not apply.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: आप मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें कि मैं क्या कहना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not allow it. The hon. Member may please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये यहां पर कानून की हत्या हो रही है और सदन-नेता चुप चाप बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में यह व्यवस्था और यह परम्परा रही है कि यहां पर चाहे सरकारी विधेयक पर बहस हो और चाहे गैर-सरकारी प्रस्ताव, बजट या अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो, सत्तारूढ़ दल के सचेतक और विरोधी दलों के नेता अपने अपने दलों के मुख्य वक्ताओं के नाम लिख कर चेयरमैन के पास भेज देते हैं और यद्यपि अध्यक्ष को सदस्यों को आइडेंटीफाई करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन जब उस के पास लिस्ट पहुंच जाती है, तो वह उस सदस्य को आईडेंटिफाई करता है, जिस का नाम उस लिस्ट में होता है ।

जहां तक इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे दल के नेता श्री बागड़ी, ने 3 तारीख को 12 बजे से पहले चेयर को लिख कर दिया था कि हमारे ग्रुप की ओर से श्री मधु लिमये 4 तारीख को बोलेंगे । लेकिन श्री यशपाल सिंह को बुलाया गया और यह कहा गया कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये को इस लिये समय नहीं मिलेगा कि उन के ग्रुप का एक सदस्य बोल चुका है । मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री काशीराम गुप्त ने, अपने दल की ओर से अपने प्रवक्ता का नाम लिखकर दिया था और कहा था कि डा० स्वैल (जो कि अभी बोल चुके हैं) को हमारे दल की तरफ से मौका दिया जाये । इस बीच में उसी दल के

सदस्य, श्री शिकरे, को बोलने का मौका दिया गया। उस दल की ओर से यह आग्रह किया गया कि उन्हों ने जिस प्रवक्ता को निर्धारित किया था उस को बोलने का मौका दिया जाये। बहस के बाद डा० स्वैल को मौका दे दिया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस अवस्था में हमारे दल के साथ ही यह भेद-भाव क्यों किया जा रहा है। अगर हमारे दल का नुक्ता-ए-नजर सदन के सामने नहीं आता है, तो प्रधान मंत्री बहस का उत्तर क्यों देंगी ?

श्री मधु लिमये : ये मेरे भाषण से इतना डरते क्यों हैं ? क्यों घबराते हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौई डरता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर नहीं डरे हैं तो मुझे बीस मिनट दिये जायें। मैं पोल खोल दूंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This point of order was raised the other day by Shri Madhu Limaye, and I had ruled it out of order. There is no point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन वह रूलिंग गलत है। उस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): It is a question of the convention in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not recognise any lists. Shri Yashpal Singh, a Member of his party has taken the full time. So, I cannot give any further time. It is only for convenience that the lists are sent.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप गलत बोल रहे हैं। यह सदन-नेता हैं या कांग्रेस के नेता हैं। वह क्यों चुप बैठे हैं ? यह क्या मजाक चल रहा है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं सदन-नेता से यह अपील करूंगा कि वह इस सदन में प्रजातन्त्र का हनन न करें।

श्री मधु लिमये: बिल्कुल डरपोक लोग हैं। ये मेरे भाषण से क्यों डरते हैं ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हम इन के चिल्लाने से डरने वाले नहीं हैं।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): May I make one clarification? If you would permit me to make the clarification, it will help you. I happened to be in the Chair at that time, and there was nobody from the Opposition present here, and only Shri Yashpal Singh was there, and he wrote a note to the Chair and said that he would like to speak on behalf of his party, and, therefore, he was called upon to speak.

श्री मधु लिमये: माननीय सदस्य ने अच्छा खुलासा कर दिया कि चूंकि सदन में कोई विरोधी दल का सदस्य नहीं था, इस लिए श्री यशपाल सिंह को बुलाया गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no denial of the fact that Shri Yashpal Singh is a Member of that party; they do not disown that he is a Member of their party.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन श्री सर्राफ ने कारण बताया है कि उनको क्यों बुलाया गया।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The convention followed here has always been that the name of the spokesman from a party is suggested by the leader of that party and then it is sent to the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member concerned is not here then what is to be done? If another Member from the same party stands up, should I not give him time?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Did you call him?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point is this. Was his name called? Was Shri Madhu Limaye's name called?

Mr. Deupty-Speaker: If the hon. Member is not there, I cannot call him. It is not my mistake. Is it my mistake if he is not here?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का नाम 4 तारीख के लिए दिया गया था, उस दिन के लिए नहीं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जब श्री शिकरे और डा० स्वैल दोनों को बोलने का मौका दिया गया है, फिर हमारे साथ यह भेद-भाव क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In future, you should not go by lists. Only those Members who are present may be called, whether from this side of the House or from the Congress Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only Members present will be called. I do not follow the lists.

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम 4 तारीख के लिए दिया गया था ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I rule it out of order. The hon. Member may please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप के निर्णय से हम इस परम्परा को खत्म कर देंगे ? इस बारे में व्यवस्था दी जा चुकी है, निर्णय है परम्परा है । माननीय सदस्य क्यों इतना घबरा रहे हैं ? इस वक्त सदन नेता को बोलना चाहिये ।

Shri Swell: Since my name has been mentioned, I would like to make one clarification. My name was sent up by my group on the first day with a clear statement that I would not be free to speak on the first day because I had an appointment with the Home Minister and that I would be speak in on the second day. But when I was not in the House, some other Member was called upon to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His party had some time left and so I had given that time.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The name had been given for Wednesday.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Have they exhausted the quota of time for their party?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have exhausted their quota. 24 minutes were allotted for that party, and 23 minutes have already been taken.

श्री मधु लिमये: आप कैसे कोटा एलाट करते हैं ? यह खूब हिटलर शाही और तानाशाही चल रही है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may please sit down.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या इसी तरह ततरह से यहां पर जनतंत्र को खत्म किया किया जायेगा ?

श्री मधु लिमये: अगर यही स्थिति है, तो हम प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण भी नहीं सुनेंगे (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member continues in this manner I shall have to ask him to go out.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप कानून को तोड़ रहे है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप संसदीय लोकतंत्र को खत्म करेंगे , तो फिर खुल्लम-खुल्ला गोली चलेगी ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Chair would also appreciate the list given by each party. That was what you used to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am doing it even now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: On that day you knew that the Opposition Members were not present in the House. Then, you were good enough to give chances to two Members of the Independent Group. What stands in the way of giving a chance to Shri Madhu Limaye today? That is what I would like to know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that time has been consumed by their party.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I have my doubts. 40 per cent of the time is given to the Opposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted to them has been consumed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I have my doubts. I think the Congress Party has got much more than its share. So, could not these Members be given their time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other parties also which have not participated in the debate. Should they also not be given some time?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उन को भी समय दे दें। उन को भी वक्त देना चाहिये। कौन मना कर रहा है ? मैं केवल अपने दल के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Are you sure that the Opposition has been given 40 per cent of the time in this particular debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I have my doubts. So, I think, it is better to verify it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The full time allotted to them has been exhausted.

श्री मौर्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: 10 minutes may be given to them from the time allotted to our party.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय विरोधी पक्ष ने शायद इस बात को नहीं सोचा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का प्रधान मंत्रित्व जो है वह केवल 292 दिन का रहा है। इस 292 दिन के अन्दर हमारे विरोधी पक्ष ने तीन बार अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव इस सदन में उपस्थित किया। कोई विवेक नहीं, कोई तर्क नहीं। एक ही तर्क, एक ही बात, बार बार दोहराई जाती है।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : शर्म नहीं नहीं आती।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मुझे इस बात का बड़ा अफसोस है। इस सदन के विरोधी दल ने जो विरोधी दल का कर्त्तव्य है उस का पालन नहीं किया। उस में यह लोग असफल रहे क्योंकि इस बात को जानते हुए कि अभी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को अपने विभाग का भार लिए एक वर्ष भी नहीं हुआ, कोई काम करने का मौका नहीं दिया। सारा समय, सार वर्ष केवल नो कांफिडेंस में समाप्त कर दिया गया। देश का यह जो बहुमूल्य समय है इस को जिस प्रकार से विरोधी दल ने नष्ट किया है, उस से उन्होंने इस बात को साबित किया है कि भारतवर्ष का विरोधी दल अपने उस कर्त्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर कर सका जिस कर्त्तव्य की लोकतंत्रीय शासन में उनसे अपेक्षा की जाती है।

हमारे त्रिवेदी जी ने जो तीन वेदो में पारंगत हैं उन्होने शायद यह नही देखा होगा कि वेद में इन्द्र की बड़ी उपासना की जाती है इसलिए कि इन्द्र पानी बरसाये। मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि विरोधी दल के किसी वक्ता ने यह नहीं कहा कि इन्द्र ने पानी नहीं बरसाया। उन्होंने दोष दिया इन्दिरा को। उन्होंने एक शब्द नहीं कहा कि आखिरकार यह कैलेमिटी है, भारतवर्ष की करोड़ो जनता के सामने भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, इस स्थिति का सामना कैसे किया जाय, कोई प्रोपोजल आपने नहीं नहीं रखा, कोई सुझाव आज आप ने नही दिया। आपने अड़ंगेबाजी की नीति अख्तियार की और यही कोशिश की कि दुनिया के सामने

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

कांग्रेस पार्टी का इमेज बिगाड़ा जाया और और दुनिया के सामने इस सदन का इमेज बिगाड़ा जाय, हिन्दुस्तान में जो डेमोक्रेसी चल रही है उस का इमेज बिगाड़ा जाय। इस के अलावा शायद हमारी विरोधी पार्टियों ने और कोई काम नहीं किया।

दूसरी बात मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से यहां पर विवाद किया जाता है जैसे कि स्टूडेंट्स का एजीटेशन है, टीचर्स का एजीटेशन या और भी जो एजीटेशन शुरू हो रहे हैं, यह क्या इंगित करते हैं ? यह इंगित करते हैं कि देश में अराजकता फैलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अगर देश में अराजकता फैल गई, अगर देश में डेमोक्रेसी समाप्त हो हो गई तो यह जो कि अपोजिशन ग्रुप आज चिल्ला रहा है इनको चिल्लाने का यह मौका कहां मिलेगा ? अगर देश में अराजकता फैल गई, लोकतंत्रीय शासन समाप्त हो गया तो यह सदन कहां रहेगा, हम कहां रहेंगे, आप कहां रहेंगे ? आज देश के सामने यही सब से बड़ी समस्या उपस्थित हो गई है।

मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। इटली में सदन के मेम्बरों की संख्या 535 थी। फासिस्ट लोग पावर में आये, वह किस प्रकार आये, क्या हुआ ? जिस प्रकार से आज विरोधी दल अड़ंगे लगा रहा है, ऐसी नीति अपना रहा है कि देश में अराजकता फैले, वैसे ही 535 मैम्बरों में फासिस्ट केवल 35 आदमी थे। उन्होंने ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी कि उन 35 आदमियों के कारण 535 आदमी बैठे रह गए और वहां पर फासिस्ट दल कायम हुआ। डेमोक्रेसी खत्म हुई और डेमोक्रेसी खत्म होने के साथ साथ सब पार्टियां भी समाप्त हो गई क्योंकि फासिस्ट पार्टी या नाजी पार्टी या तानाशाही पार्टी कभी डैमोक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं करती है। वह विश्वास करती है, एक पार्टी में, एक नेशन में, एक नेता में।

श्री रंगा (चित्तूर) : क्वेश्चयन।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : विरोधी पार्टियों ने कहा कि हम लोग एक नेशन की बात करते हैं, हम लोग एक नेता की बात करते हैं, हम लोग एक पार्टी की बात करते हैं। हां, कांग्रेस पार्टी एक नेता की बात करती है, कांग्रेस पार्टी एक नेशन में विश्वास करती है और कांग्रेस पार्टी एक ऐसी पार्टी में विश्वास करती है जो पार्टी देश के लिए उत्सर्ग करने के लिये तैयार हो, जो देश के प्रोग्रेस में, उस की उन्नति में अड़ंगे लगाने के वास्ते तैयार न हो। वह ऐसी पार्टी में विश्वास नहीं करती है जो पार्टी आज एक साल में तीन तीन बार ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाकर अड़ंगे उत्पन्न कर रही है, ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न कर रही है कि काम करना यहां पर असम्भव हो गया है। मैं आप को उदाहरण दे रहा था इटली का। 1919 में जब वहां के सदन का चुनाव हुआ तो तीन पार्टियां आयीं। एक पापुलर पार्टी थी, जनसंघ से जिस की समानता की जा सकती है, दूसरी पार्टी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी थी जिस की लिमये जी की पार्टी से समानता की जा सकती है। तीसरी फासिस्ट पार्टी थी। उस ने क्या किया कि जैसे आज आप कर रहे हैं, घेरा डालो, आन्दोलन करो, ऐसा ही उन्होंने भी किया। घेरा डालो आन्दोलन चलाया जैसे आप चलाते हैं, कोई भी सरकार का शासन हो, उस को तोड़ा जाय। फासिस्टों ने भी इसी प्रकार से घेरा डाला। नतीजा क्या हुआ ? रोम पर मार्च हुआ। काले कुर्ते पहनकर के उन्होंने मार्च किया जैसे कि आज जनसंघ के लोग काली टोपियां लगाते हैं। तो डेमोक्रेसी को नष्ट करने के लिए थोड़े से लोगों ने रोम पर घेरा डाला। रोम के घेरे के कारण 35 आदमियों के हाथ में इटली का शासन आया। फासिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार बनी। लोकतन्त्र समाप्त हो गया। ऐसा ही समय आज हिन्दुस्तान के सामने उपस्थित हो गया है। जब कोई बात हो, घेरा डालो

कोई बात हो बन्द करो । आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पचास लाख की रेलवे की प्रापर्टी जो करीब एक महीने के अन्दर उखाड़कर फेंक दी गई, यह किस की सम्पत्ति थी ? यह कांग्रेस की सम्पत्ति थी । आप को इस में डिस्टिंक्शन करना पड़ेगा कि राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति क्या है और गवर्नमेंट की सम्पत्ति क्या है ? राष्ट्र का अर्थ गवर्नमेंट नहीं । गवर्नमेंट शासन चलाती है, आती जाती है । राष्ट्र शाश्वत है और गवर्नमेंट का परिवर्तन हो सकता है । इस बात को आज समझना चाहिए । आज 50 लाख की रेलवे की सम्पत्ति उखाड़ कर फेंक दी गई । यह जनता का रुपया था । यह हमारा आप का रुपया था । राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को नष्ट किया है । जहां भी कोई आन्दोलन होता है, टेलीफोन काट दिये जाते हैं, ऐलेक्ट्रिक काट दी जाती है । यह किस के खिलाफ आन्दोलन है ? यह जनता के खिलाफ आपका आन्दोलन है । आप हिन्दुस्तान में अराजकता कायम करना चाहते हैं, कैयास कायम करना चाहते हैं । तो अगर आप जनता में अराजकता कायम करना चाहते हैं तो आप को यह भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि अराजक राज्य के बाद अरिस्टाटिल की थ्योरी के अनुसार कौन सा राज्य आता है ? अरिस्टाक्रेसी के बाद डेमोक्रेसी आती है, डेमोक्रेसी के बाद मोबोक्रेसी आती है और मोबोक्रेसी के बाद डिक्टेटरशिप आती है । आज हिन्दुस्तान में आप डेमोक्रेसी को मोबोक्रेसी में परिणत करने जा रहे हैं । अगर यह चीज चलती रही तो दूसरे दिन फिर डिक्टेटरशिप आ कर रहेगी । फिर यह पार्लियामेंट नहीं रहेगी, आप नहीं रहेंगे, हम नहीं रहेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतन्त्र नहीं रहेगा ।

दूसरा एग्जाम्पल में फ्रांस का देता हूं फ्रांस की आरमी बड़ी शक्तिशाली आरमी थी .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : जर्मनी का भी उदाहरण देंगे .....

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जर्मनी का भी उदारहरण दूंगा । आप परेशान न हों । मैं फ्रांस का भी उदाहरण दे रहा था । फर्स्ट वर्ल्ड वार में फ्रांस ने युद्ध जीता और बड़ी वीरता के साथ फ्रेंच पीपुल ने युद्ध जीता । फर्स्ट वर्ल्ड वार के बाद फ्रांस में क्या हुआ? फ्रांस के पार्लियामेंट में नौ पार्टियां आई । एक दो नहीं नौ-नौ पार्टीज हुई जैसे हमारे यहां भी बहुत सी पार्टीज हैं । फिर कोई गवर्नमेंट फ्रांस में 6 महीने से ज्यादा फ्रांस की पार्लियामेंट ने चलने नहीं दिया । वहां पर भी यहीं अपने यहां जैसे नारे, और प्रदर्शन गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ होते रहे । परिणाम क्या हुआ कि जब फ्रांस पर हिटलर ने आक्रमण किया तो जिस फ्रांस ने 1914 की लड़ाई में चार वर्ष तक जर्मनी का मुकाबला किया वह फ्रांस दूसरी लड़ाई में दो हफ्ते तक भी जर्मनी के खिलाफ न ठहर सका । हिटलर ने सारे फ्रांस पर अधिकार कर लिया । पार्लियामेंट की नौ नौ पार्टियों ने जैसे आज हम और आप मारल डाउन करते हैं, डिमारलाइज करते हैं, जनता को वहां डिमारेलाइज कर दिया, राजनीतिज्ञों को डिमारेलाइज कर दिया और जब मारेलिटी की जरूरत आयी, तो मारेलिटी गायब, और मारेलिटी गायब तो देश गायब ।

अब मैं तीसरा उदाहरण जर्मनी का देता हूं यद्यपि मैं वह देना नहीं चाहता था । जर्मनी में केवल 6 आदमी थे, हिटलर गोरिंग, रिबनट्राप, हैस आदि, जिन्होंने मिलकर म्यूनिच में तय किया कि हम को जर्मनी पर शासन करना चाहिये...

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : रिबेनट्राप बाद में आये ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: जी हां, वे बाद में आये ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, ये डिक्टेटरशिप पर बोल रहे हैं या अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: आपके ऊपर बोल रहे हैं । अगर आप हमारे आर्ग्यूमेंन्टस समझ नहीं सकते, तो इस में हमारा दोष है, आपका दोष नहीं है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जर्मनी की डिक्टेटरशिप पर बोल रहे है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो आप करना चाहते हैं, उसी पर बोल रहा हूं । जो दूसरे देशों में हुआ है , वही यहां कायम कर के हिन्दुस्तान की डेमोक्रेसी को आप नष्ट करना चाहते हैं उसी की एक्जाम्पल्ज देना चाहता हूं ।

जब जर्मनी के 6 आदमियों ने तय किया कि हमें जर्मनी पर शासन करना है, शासन की व्यवस्था पर गोरिंग की जो स्पीच हुई उसमें उस ने कहा कि जर्मनी में पहले कन्फ्यूजन पैदा किया जाय, पहले जर्मनी में कैओस पैदा किया जाय, उस के बाद डेमोक्रेसी के प्रति लोगों में अनास्था पैदा की जाय । वही बात हुई, जहां, हिटलर चुनाव में हिण्डनबर्ग से हारा था, जनता ने उसको वोट नहीं दिया, लेकिन वही हिटलर, पार्टी के कारण, देश में केओस पैदा करने के कारण वह हारा हुआ हिटलर वहां का राष्ट्रपति बना, जनता ने उसको राष्ट्रपति बनाया और राष्ट्रपति बनने के पश्चात नाजी पार्टी आई और डेमोक्रेसी उस देश में खत्म हो गई । इस डेमोक्रेसी के खत्म होने के बाद संसार ने देखा द्वितीय महाभयंकर युद्ध हुआ । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जो दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में हुआ है, जो विरोधी पार्टियां अराजकता पैदा करती हैं, उस देश की मोक्रेसी को नष्ट करना चाहती हैं उस तूफान में उस महासमुद्र की लहर में वे अपोजिट जौर्टियां भी उसी तरह से नष्ट होती हैं, जैसे रूलिंग पार्टी नष्ट होती है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: हम डेमोक्रेसी को रखना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं अब दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं । मैं हिन्दुस्तान के ग्रामवासियों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। हमारी ग्रामीण जनता जो त्रिवेदी जी के इन्द्र के कारण आज त्रस्त हैं ... **(व्यवधान)** इन्द्र से त्रस्त है, लेकिन इन्द्राजी के साथ है । आज कहीं भी ग्रामीण जनता आपके आन्दोलन के साथ नहीं है, क्यों साथ नहीं ? इस वास्ते साथ नहीं है कि वह खतरे का अन्दाजा समझती है, खतरे का सामना करती है, पार्लियामेंट में बहस करने से या कांग्रेस को गालियां देने से अन्न पैदा होने वाला नहीं है । हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि में अन्न पैदा होने वाला है परिश्रम से, काम से, लगन से और जब हमारा नैतिक बल ऊंचा रहेगा । इसलिये मैं ग्रामीण हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आज वह हिन्दुस्तान के इस खतरे को समझती है और खतरे को समझ कर आपके इस थोथे नारे में नहीं आ रही है । मैं हिन्दुस्तान के स्टूडेन्ट्स से, टीचर्स से और अन्य लोगों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप विरोधी पार्टियों के इन थोथे नारों में ना आवें । इन का काम हिन्दुस्तान में अराजकता पैदा करना है और अराजकता पैदा करने के बाद इस डेमोक्रेसी को नाश करना है, केओस के बाद क्या होगा--ईश्वर जाने ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले तीन आम चुनावों में कांग्रेस ने मुसलमानों से कहा . . .

श्री त्यागी : इन्हें कैसे इजाजत मिल गई ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मुसलमानों से कहा कि कांग्रेस अकेली ऐसी संस्था है, जो मुसलमानों को संरक्षण दे सकती है और इस तरह आप बराबर तीन आम चुनावों में मुसलमानों का वोट हासिल करने की कोशिश करते रहे और सत्ता में बने रहने का प्रयास करते रहे, लेकिन आज मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेसी राज्य में मुसलमानों की क्या दुर्गति

हुई है, मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात रखना चाहता हूं—

"Between 23rd and 24th September, 1965, the I|C, R.A.C., O.P. Bakhasar L.C. Shri Laxman Singh and Prem Singh, Patwari, Bakhasar, Rajasthan, invaded Dhanies of Mohammadon Adda and Jhande of village Khundki, and having raped three women of their family, murdered all their 14 members including women and children and buried their corpses in the sand dunes. Apart from the other belongings, they also forcibly took away gold ornaments weighing 10 tolas and Rs. 3,350 cash belonging to their family from Hem Raj Raika of Bakhasar who kept these valuable on their behalf in his safe custody, and other valuables were taken away. Though the incident happened at a distance of hardly three miles from the police station of Bakhasar, no action was taken by the police in this regard. It is said that all the three culprits have been removed from Bakhasar for the present."

श्री सत्यनारायण सिन्हा : यह कहां से ले आये हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक और बात बतलाता हूं। इनमें से—

"Evacuation by force of Muslim population from Dedusar, Rajasthan: On 17th September, 1965, during the night, the RAC, revenue staff and others used force against 300 helpless Mohammedan families of Dedusar and compelled them to evacuate to Pakistan. They were not allowed to take away property with them. Only a fraction of this property has been deposited with the Government and the rest was distributed among themselves by the RAC."

अब मैं आपकी इजाजत से . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कौन से अखबार में से है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : उस बारमेर जिले के जिला प्रमुख है, उनकी यह रपट सदन की टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूं, मैं सदन का समय बरबाद नहीं करना चाहता हूं। **(व्यवधान)** मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के एक मंत्री श्री परशराम कदेरना ने इसके सम्बन्ध में रपट पिछले साल दी थी, लेकिन राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री सुखाड़िया साहब ने आज तक इसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है और केवल इसके कारण कि वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री को गद्दी नशीन करने में राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री का भी हाथ रहा। आज मैं इस सदन से मांग करता हूं कि इस सरकार में हमारा विश्वास नहीं रहा, मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया को एकदम निकाला जाना चाहिये, क्योंकि उसके पास जो रपट आई थी, उसके बारे में उसने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Is it a vote of no confidence here or in the State?

श्री मधु लिमये : अल्पसंख्यक लोगों की रक्षा करने का काम केन्द्र सरकार का है, मैं संविधान की धारा आपके सामने रख सकता हूं।

श्री त्यागी : आपका इरादा राजस्थान से खड़े होने का है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अल्पसंख्यक लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करने का काम केन्द्र सरकार का है। मैं इनके साथ कोई हुज्जत नहीं करना चाहता हूं। ये लोग मेरा समय बिगाड़ रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a no confidence motion against the Central Government, not against the Sukhadia Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब एक मामला और रखना चाहता हूं । इस केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यापार मंत्री ने एक एक्सपोट प्रमोशन स्कीम के नाम पर इस देश को इस तरह से बरबाद किया है और विदेशी मुद्रा की इतनी ज्यादा कमी देश में पैदा की है, कि उसकी वजह से सरकार को बाध्य हो कर अवमूल्यन का फैसला लेना पड़ा, अमरीका के सामने घुटने टेकने पड़े । मैं इस समय एक ही मामला छेड़ना चाहता हूं—यह निर्यात प्रोत्साहन योजना के मातहत जो सूती कपड़े की मिलें है, उनको रुई का आयात करने का विदेशों से परवाना मिला था, लेकिन शर्त यह थी कि वे केवल रुई आयात करें और रुई का इस्तेमाल करेने वाली जो मिलें है, उन्हीं को यह रुई बेचें । बाद में सरकार ने इसमें परिवर्तन किया और जो कृत्रिम फाइबर, स्टेपल फाइबर पोलियीन फाइबर नाइलौन फाइबर है उसका समावेश इसमें किया । लेकिन यह शर्त थी कि आयात करने वाली मिलें स्वयं इस स्टेपल फाइबर कृत्रिम फाइबर को इस्तेमाल करें । बाद में तीसरा परिवर्तन किया गया और यह इजाजत दी गई कि इस आयात किये गये कृत्रिम फाइबर को इसका खुद इस्तेमाल करने वाली दूसरी मिलों को टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर की इजाजत से यह परवाना बेचा जा सकता है । बाद में और परिवर्तन किया गया कि यह भी बेचा जा सकता है इस शर्त पर कि स्टेपल फाइबर जिस मिल को बेचा जायगा वह मिल स्वयं इस माल का इस्तेमाल करेगी ।

बम्बई में क्या हुआ ? बम्बई की 54 मिलों को इस तरह का लाइसेन्स दिया गया । इन मिलों ने अपने लाइसेन्स धनराज नाम की मिल को बेचा जिसका कि दिवाला निकल रहा था . . . .

श्री त्यागी: वह तो मिल का कसूर है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप चुप बैठिये मैं पूरी बात रख रहा हूं । धनराज मिल को बेचा और यह खरीदने के लिये एक कम्पनी सामने आई—मधुसूदन गोवरधन दास नाम की । जब इस कम्पनी के पास यह लाइसेन्स चला गया तो सारे कानून तोड़कर बिना मिलों को पूछे हुए मधुसूदन गोवरधन दास कम्पनी ने टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के दफ़्तर में अर्जी दे दी और इनके लाइसेन्स में परिवर्तन किया गया लाइसेन्स जिनके नाम था . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर रेज करना चाहता हूं अण्डर रूल 353 ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप मेरा समय बचा लीजिये ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, on a point of order, under rule 353. He cannot make an allegation against a Minister without giving him notice. The rule is like that no allegations of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person unless the Member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter and reply (*Interruptions.*)

हमारे मित्र ने श्री मुखाड़िया के खिलाफ़ . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not made any allegation against any Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये: अब इसके बारे में प्रक्रिया यह है कि एक अधिकृत ढंग से लेटर आफ अथारिटी ज्वायेंट कंट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट ऐंड एक्सपोर्ट के द्वारा दी जाती है, और यह जो अथारिटी दी जाती है उसके लिये अर्जी देनी होती है जो लाइसेंस लेता है उसको । अब लाइसेंस जिनको दिये वह मिलें थीं । बेचे गये धनराज मिल को, लेकिन तब्दील करवाया, लेटर आफ अथारिटी प्राप्त किया एक ऐसी कम्पनी ने जिसको कोई अथारिटी

नहीं थी, अधिकार नहीं था । अब मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ज्वायंट कंट्रोलर के कार्यालय में इस तरह की धांधली चल रही है कि वह आदमी सीधा वहां जाता है और रसीद दे देता है, फाइलों में नोटिंग है, और यह लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी अधिकारपत्र प्राप्त किये जाते हैं । जिन को पहले लाइसेंस दिया था उन मिलों को इसका पता तक नहीं था । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उन फाइलों में इस तरह की नोटिंग हैं । जब यह कानून है कि जिनके नाम से लाइसेंस है उनको डाक के द्वारा वह पहुंचाया जाता है लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी अधिकार-पत्र आदि । लेकिन मधुसूदन दास गोवरधन दास पर चूंकि व्यापार मंत्री की इनायत थी . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का समय समाप्त हो गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी मैं बहुत थोड़ा बोला हूं । दस मिट तो दीजिये ।

आज मैं कह रहा हूं कि व्यापार मंत्री को, व्यापार सचिव को, कंट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट ऐंड एक्सपोर्ट को और टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर, इन चारों को तुरन्त निकाल दिया जाये । व्यापार मंत्री को जब तक धक्का मार कर प्रधान मंत्री नहीं निकालेंगी तब तक इस सरकार के ऊपर कोई विश्वास नहीं रखेगा । आज अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का मै इसलिये समर्थन कर रहा हूं ** आज सदन में मैं आरोप करता हूं और इसको साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूं । इसलिये मेरी मांग है . . . (**व्यवधान**) मैं सारे दस्तावेजों को आप की सहमति से सदन पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should give notice. No notice has been given.

श्री मधु लिमये : दे दिया है नोटिस । प्रधान मंत्री के साथ मेरा लम्बा पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है । प्रधान मंत्री चुप्पी साधे हुए हैं । इसलिये मुझे सदन में निवेदन करना पड़ रहा है ।

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): He is making allegations; all these things should be expunged.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : भ्रष्टाचारी मंत्रियों पर खुला आरोप है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are making allegations against the Minister, now; you should have given notice please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : डेढ़ महीने से पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है । सब नोटिस दे दिया है ।. . . (**व्यवधान**) यह रिपोर्ट में है । पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी को सही करना पड़ेगा । मैं आप के सामने सबूत प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं ।

श्री त्यागी: मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

I wonder if you have followed what my hon. friend has said***

Shri Madhu Limaye: No, I have not named them.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जब श्री दीक्षित ने यह बात कही तो श्री यादव ने कहा कि आप ने भी शेअर लिया होगा । एक सदस्य दूसरे सदस्य

श्री राम सेवक यादव: यह असत्य भाषण है . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: इसको एक्सपन्ज किया जाये ।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair, see col. 1581.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप पहले रेकार्ड को कंसल्ट कीजिये कि क्या कहा गया है ।

Shri Tyagi: Either he must be made to withdraw them or they must be expunged.

श्री मधु लिमये: गलत है, मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है । मैंने दफ्तरों और कार्यालयों का नाम लिया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपका समय खत्म हो गया है, आप समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं । मेरा समय बरबाद किया गया है । मुझे तीन मिनट और दीजिये ।

यह लाइसेंस इकट्ठा करने का काम मधुसुदन दास गोवरधन दास कम्पनी की ऐसोशिएट फर्म

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have made an allegation against the Commerce Minister. You should have given notice.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैंने नोटिस दिया है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not received any notice. If you do not withdraw these remarks, they will be expunged.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सदन पटल पर दस्तावेज रख रहा हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I do not accept it. You cannot place anything on the Table. I am not going to accept it.

श्री मधु लिमये : पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में इसका उल्लेख है । आप पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट को एक्सपण्ज कीजिये, मोरारका साहब को एक्सपन्ज कीजिये । मैं सबूत दे रहा हूं । मधुसुदन दास गोवरधन दास कम्पनी की असोसिएटेड फर्म यूनिवर्सल इम्पोर्ट ऐंड एक्सपोर्ट एजेन्सी कम्पनी है, एक पर्सन यानि व्यक्ति नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये । श्री राजा राम ।

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरा समय खराब किया गया है । प्रधान मंत्री जी आ रही हैं । वह आप को बतलायेंगी । डेढ़ दो महीने से उनके साथ मेरा पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है । पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट है । मैं एक एक बात को साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूं । सभी कानूनों को तोड़ कर भ्रष्टाचारी साम्राज्य फैलाया गया है और करोड़ों रुपये, अरबों रुपये व्यापार मंत्री की वजह से बरबाद हुए हैं और आज देश की यह दुर्गति हुई है । मैं यह सारे कागजात सबूत के तौर पर सदन पटल पर रख रहा हूं । . . . **(व्यवधान)** इन दस्तावेजों को यहां रखने से आप मना नहीं कर सकते । . . . **(व्यवधान)** कोई नियम नहीं है रोकने वाला । . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अब मैं समझ पाया कि श्री मधु लिमये को क्यों रोका जा रहा था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करें । श्री राजा राम ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be any point of order between one Member's speech and another's.

श्री बागड़ी : अगर सदन में कोई प्रस्ताव है तो बगैर पढ़े हुए उसका फैसला कैसे हो सकता है । यह भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है । प्रधान मंत्री बैठी हुई सुन रही हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है रूल 369 के ऊपर । कागज रखने के सम्बन्ध में ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सदन के टेबल पर दस्तावेज रखना चाहता हूं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आखिर कोई कायदा कानून होता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कायदे कानून से चलिये । मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुनिये । रूल 369 के मातहत मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । . . . (**व्यवधान**)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you do not sit down, I will have to ask you to go out....You have finished your speech; I will not hear anything more from you.

श्री मधु लिमये : दस्तावेज रखने दीजिये । मैं सारे दस्तावेज रख रहा हूं । व्यापार मंत्री का अपराध साबित हो जाता है ।

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be any point of order between one Member and another.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Raising a point of order is our right. Under what rule does the Chair say there cannot be any point of order? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to hear any point of order.

Shri Tyagi: They are placing on the Table certain papers which pertain to some abstracts from the Public Accounts Committee. Nobody can object to that. But as regards his allegation that** there are no papers to substantiate that charge. Therefore, those words must be withdrawn.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने कागजात देखे हैं ? (**व्यवधान**) नहीं, नहीं करते रहेंगे? नहीं का क्या मतलब है । आप मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुनिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot bring any papers and place them on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप तो कहते हैं कि मैं दस्तावेज नहीं रखने दूंगा ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : भ्रष्ट लोगों को बचाइये नहीं ।

बाहर गोली चल रही है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय । मेरी बात आपको सुननी पड़ेगी । बाहर टीयर गैस छोड़ी जा रही है, लाठी चार्ज किया जा रहा है, गोली चल रही है । लोगों पर लाठियां बरसाई जा रही हैं । (**व्यवधान**)

इस तरह से सदन की कार्रवाई नहीं चल सकती है । बिल्कुल कार्रवाई नहीं चल सकती है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: बाहर जा कर पहले देखें । वहां पर क्या हो रहा है, इसको आप देखें । सदन की कार्रवाई स्थगित करें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरी बात सुनिये । पुलिस जो गोली चला रही है, उसको पहले जा कर देखें । साधु सन्यासियों को मारा जा रहा है । महिलाओं को मारा जा रहा है (**व्यवधान**)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

**These words have been expunged, as ordered by the Chair, see cols. 1581.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे ऊपर लाठियां पड़ी हैं । मेरे ये जो घाव हैं, इनको आप देखें । पुलिस की लाठियों से ये घाव लगे है । कार्रवाई यहां की मैं बिल्कुल नहीं चलने दूंगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : पुलिस ने लाठियां मारी हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : देखिये, पुलिस ने मुझे ये लाठियां मारी हैं । इस तरह से कार्रवाई सदन की नहीं चल सकती है । कार्रवाई नहीं चलने दी जायेगी । सदन को आप स्थगित करें । बाहर जा कर देखें क्या हो रहा है और किस प्रकार से लोगों को मारा जा रहा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may file a complaint. You cannot come and disturb the proceedings of the House like this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी घायल पड़े हुए हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में क्या यहां कार्रवाई चल सकती है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please withdraw from the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: इस प्रकार से कार्रवाई नहीं चल सकती है । पहले स्थगित कीजिये हाउस को और यह जो गोली चल रही है इसको रुकवाइये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is gross disorderly behaviour. You come and create noise. I am asking you to go out of the House.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: बाहर लाठी चल रही है, गोली चल रही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री सदस्यों को बतायें कि मामला क्या है ? लोक सभा के प्रिमिसेज़ के अन्दर यह हो रहा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kachhavaiya is unnecessarily disturbing the proceeding of the House and shouting at the top of his voice. Please go out.

एक माननीय सदस्य : पहल किसने मारा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: पुलिस ने पहल की है ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन): पुलिस को पत्थरों से मारेंगे तो क्या पुलिस फूल बरसायेगी ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If Shri Kachhavaiya does not go out, I will have to take action. I ask Shri Kachhavaiya to go out. Please go out.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: आप जा कर देखें कि किस तरह से लोग मारे जा रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please go out, Mr. Kachhavaiya. You cannot go on like this.

श्री बागड़ी: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी: सुन तो लें । बाहर गोली चल रही है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There must be some order in the House. I ask Shri Kachhavaiya to go out from the House.

(Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya then left the House)

Shri Tyagi: My information is that firing has not been resorted to. *(Interruption)*. It is only teargas which has been used, I am told.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Rajaram.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers moved by Shri U. M. Trivedi. In the year 1962, our party, that is the DMK, launched

an agitation to hold the price-line. But the Government has not heeded our advice, our warning. Government has never cared to follow a strict financial discipline. They have been recklessly spending and wasting the poor tax-payers' money. The poor, middle-class people are hard hit by the rise in prices. My leader, Shri C. N. Annadorai, had launched a satyagraha and along with so many MPs, so many MLAs and others and volunteers and so on, they went to jail because the price-line was not held. Even after that advice, the Government has not come forward to keep the price-line in level. Now, the Government, without any consideration, devalued the rupee. After they devalued the rupee, they have come out with the statement that the country is not going to see any rise in the prices. After that, the Government itself has raised the prices of foodstuffs and also the prices of toilets and so many other thongs by six to 10 per cent if not more. So, the prices and the price-level are day by day going up. If we leave these affairs like this, if we leave the administration like this, I am afraid the country will face a very big crisis in the near future.

Nowadays, we are taking a bag and a pocketful of notes to go to the market to buy rice. If this administration continues, if the same Congress rule continues in this country, just like the past 19 years; the day will dawn in the country when the people will carry a basketful of notes and bring just a pocketful of rice. That will be the fate of the country. So, the Government must come forward to maintain the price-level in our country. When they declared devaluation, the Ministers came forward with statements that we are going to earn foreign exchange. Our earning of foreign exchange has been Rs. 800 crores and we were exporting articles worth about Rs. 800 crores. We are exporting tea, jute and cotton materials worth about Rs. 400 crores, now. According to the statement given by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, our export is facing a crisis now. So, after devaluation, our country is facing another crisis now.

About this devaluation, one gentleman has written as follows:

> "If devaluation could have increased exports automatically all the less developed countries would have resorted to it. Devaluation is a luxury resorted to by developed countries who have surpluses to sell. No poor country has resorted to devaluation with a view to increasing exports. I see a dark future for the country. Exports during the last two months after devaluation have been reduced to an extent that they are much less than at any time in any similar period in the last 20 years."

This has been said not by an ordinary person but an eminent man like Shri Manubhai Shah, our Commerce Minister. This is the fate of our country. Even after this devaluation, our Government is expecting that the people must have confidence in the Government. These things have happened because of the faulty and wrong policies which have been adopted by the Government in the past 19 years.

Now, I come to the steel plant. About the steel plant, you know our Salem is asking for a steel plant. While Salem is asking for a steel plant in the year 1963—this is the record,—when Shri C. Subramaniam was the Minister of Iron and Steel, we wanted a steel plant for our State, but the Central Government had come forward and given an Iron Minister but not a steel plant. While the Minister was replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants, Mr. Morarka, PAC Chairman, interrupted him and asked, "What about Salem?" Our Iron Minister said, with a smile:

> "It is a Third Plan project. I am glad my hon. friend, Shri

[Shri Rajaram]

Morarka, is taking some interest in Salem...As I have already stated at many places, we have asked Messrs Dastur and Company to prepare a detailed project report. The project report is under preparation and will be available by the end of this year. I can assure the House that all possible steps will be taken for the expeditious implementation of this project in Salem."

This was the assurance given by the Minister of Iron and Steel, Mr. Subramaniam, on the floor of this House in 1963.

A delegation of the Salem-Dharmapuri Chamber of Commerce met the leader of the Congress Party and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. *The Hindu* dated October 16 published a despatch from its Special Correspondent under the four column heading "Salem Steel Plant in Fourth Plan certain, says Kamaraj: Delegation meets P.M." It went on to say:

> "The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has assured a delegation of the Salem-Dharmapuri Chamber of Commerce that she would give earnest consideration to the inclusion of the Salem Steel project in the Fourth Plan.
>
> The Congress President, Mr. K. Kamaraj, was reported to have told the delegation today that the inclusion of the project in the Fourth Plan was a certainty."

The Minister says it is a certainty in the third plan. Mr. Kamaraj says it is a certainty in the fourth plan. *The Hindu* went on to say:

> "The delegation got the impression that Mr. Kamaraj's assurance was based on an indication given to him to that effect by the Prime Minister recently."

This is not an ordinary paper; the *Hindu* has given such a statement to the people. Somehow before Mr. Subramaniam wanted to lay the foundation-stone of the steel plant at Salem, he was removed to a tough job—the Food Ministry. After that, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy stepped in. He wanted to put the red-tape over the Salem project and thought of bringing the Vizag project. He immediately called for a consortium and we picked up a quarrel. They wanted to see that the people of Andhra and Madras go on picking up quarrels. After sometime, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy was shifted from that portfolio and he is now looking after the files of Dharma Teja.

The Salem steel plant project report is ready; the Vizag steel plant project report is ready. Then there is Hospet also. When they were constructing Bhilai, Rourkela and other projects and when they are going to invest Rs. 900 crores in the north in Bokaro, there is no grumbling, no murmur, no agitation. But when the south comes in, i.e. Madras, Andhra or Mysore, the Cabinet sits on our head. It is nothing but north conspiracy. If that is not a fact, then I can say that some big multimillionaire importer, who is importing Rs. 25 crores worth of alloy steel into this country is the stumbling block and is responsible for the Government not giving a steel plant to Salem, Vizag or Hospet. Even now, they have not come forward with a clear statement. After all, these 3 projects in the south would together cost only Rs. 300 crores even after devaluation and not more. You are ready to give Rs. 900 crores to Bokaro, but not Rs. 300 crores for the three projects in the south. That is the fate of this country. That is the administration of this country. That is the mind of the north here.

In our parts, the Congress Party has got a political organ. In that they are preaching one party, one flag and

one leader. This was the slogan of Hitler in those days. I am asking my elder Congress brethren here, have they sacrificed so much for the sake of seeing a dictatorship raj in this country? If that slogan attains maturity, what will be the fate of democracy in India?

About planning, I have got a good comment on it. Here is a news item:

> "How to get rich in Delhi?
>
> Mr. Kedar Nath Sharma, Chairman of the Works Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has an answer:
>
> "Secure a contract for digging earth on the banks of the 15 mile Najafgarh drain, and dig out as much earth as you can. After sometime secure a second contract for filling up the places dug up by bringing earth from somewhere else."
>
> The 'extremely foolish planning' of the drain, Mr. Sharma says, has turned it into a 'contractors' paradise'. The responsibility for this, according to him, is that of the flood control wing of the Delhi Administration and the Central Water and Power Commission."

Our Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao said:

> "We have had the Planning Commission in action for the last 15 years, but it has not stuck to any particular policy."

This is the certificate he has given to our planning!

Our Prime Minister went to U.P. and addressed a political conference there. According to the press statement, she is reported to have said that "Any non-Congress government would be overthrown by a revolution". There is Tito and Nasser in the making! What else? Have we come across an instance like that anywhere else where the leader of a political party openly declared that no other party would be allowed to form the government? "If not through the ballot, we would sit tight over you with the aid of bullets" seems to be the political dictum dear to our Prime Minister. This astounding declaration is issued by the Prime Minister on the eve of the elections! This has been condemned in an editorial on October 10 in the paper called *Deccan Herald* of Bangalore.

Interruptions—**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. None of these things will be recorded. The Press also will not report these things.

Interruptions.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise with a very heavy heart. My heart is not heavy because there is a no-confidence motion, because this seems to have become a regular feature.... .. (*Interruptions*) .. ..**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. None of these things will be taken down.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Sir, nothing has been said in the course of this debate that we have not heard before. There has been the same disarray among the Members of the Opposition each one giving a different prescription for the nation's health. And yet, I welcome this opportunity to speak because of my own deep concern and very great distress at the atmosphere of violence and defiance of law which is prevailing in our country. I am sorry to say that this is being encouraged. Just now some hon. Members have drawn your attention, which you said will not be recorded, to what is happening outside. I am not fully aware of the exact picture and I have sent

**Not recorded.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

a note that they should find out immediately and let me know, but the earlier reports were somewhat conflicting. But this is a symptom of what is happening in many places. Whether it is amongst the students, whether it is amongst other sections of the people, there is a very deliberate attempt to incite violence.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Ask the Vice Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I had a meeting with the Vice Chancellor of the Allahabad University only yesterday and also with the heads of other departments. In other towns also where I go I have been meeting the people concerned with education.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kesargod): There is a statement in the papers today by the Vice Chancellor, Shri R. K. Nehru.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Statements may have appeared and more statements may appear also, but the picture has to be looked at from all sides and not just from one side.

I am one who abhors use of force in any circumstance, but when there is incitement to violence and when violence leads to acts of defiance of law, arson, looting, destruction of public property and valuable property such as transmitters, railway equipment and other things some of which are very difficult to get again, then there is no other way, it can only be met by force. This is what is, unfortunately, happening: violence leading to force, force leading to more violence and violence leading to more force. This is why I said I welcome this opportunity to speak, because I want to put this aspect before you.

I do not think the nation is in a state today when we can bicker over small things, take up small petty issues or other difficulties. This is a situation in which we must all pull together and think how to bring the situation under control and see what can be done so that we can once again have normal life. It is not merely a question of people airing their grievances. I have always said and I maintain that every grievance, every genuine demand, should be looked into promptly, thoroughly and it should be dealt with. Some of the demands which are being made are demands which cannot be fulfilled.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): To whom are you addressing this?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The demands are not all addressed to the Government; there are many people who are involved in this.

Shri Hem Barua: They should be looked into by you.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Those that come within our concern or any government's concern will be and are being looked into and I want to urge upon everybody concerned that they should be more prompt and more thorough.

But the question today is not of any particular demand. If you ask the students what demand are they now fighting for, they do not know themselves, they have forgotten what the original demand was. So it is not a question of demand, it is a question of the methods adopted and the manner in which their grievances are being ventilated, and I feel this is something which the Government must oppose however disagreeable it may be and whatever it costs because if you do not do it the cost is much greater in another way.

Sir, what is happening outside is, as I said, not an attack on the Government. I feel it is an attack on a way of life, on our values, on our traditions which we have so far cherished. We have in India followed certain paths. Whether it was Gandhiji, whether it was my father,

they took this line from our own ancient teachings. They gave a modern meaning to the word "non-violence", and we struggled even during our independence along this traditional path. It was not a path that was understood then. I remember, as a small girl, we were made fun of, we were abused, we were scolded and we were ridiculed. But we believed it was the right path and we stuck to that path. It was the right path and we did succeed by that path. Then, again, we want to establish democracy in this country. There is mud-slinging from every side about authoritarian ways, but I doubt whether anywhere else in the world you will find a party with such a great majority putting up with so much from an extremely divided opposition. The opposition has an important role to play in a democracy, and we want to give the views of the opposition full consideration and all courtesy, and we do so. But I submit that sometimes they take advantage of it, and it is because of this that we witness some of the scenes which we are witnessing outside.

Shri Hem Barua: Not a correct approach.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Some of the methods which are used today are methods which are cutting at the very roots of democracy. Democracy cannot exist if the rule of law goes and if law and order are constantly being violated. It simply cannot exist.

One hon. Member just now quoted what he thought I had said. I am very sorry, Sir, this is not what I have said at all. I said that there are certain conditions in which there could be revolution, and I described those conditions at considerable length. It is not something that I can do in one or two sentences.

An hon. Member: It has appeared in some newspapers.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not know how many newspapers have printed it, but still it is not correct. And it is not something which I have said for the first time. I have expounded this theory at numerous meetings in many parts of the country. There are conditions in which a democracy cannot exist, and I am afraid if we do not deal very strongly with the situation now, we may come to such a pass. But, I say, in that particular meeting I was not discussing law and order, I was not discussing the political situation. I was not speaking about our Government in particular, but in the abstract, about governments, and I said that if the interests of the vast majority of the people were not taken into account and they got a feeling that the benefits were going to a few, then naturally the people would not stand it. It was a very long explanation which I cannot repeat now.

I am sure hon. Members are aware what an extremely delicate and difficult job the police and the magistracy have to do. When they have not acted in time, I remember here in this very House how many complaints were voiced—why they did not act in time. But suppose they take strong action before a shop was looted or other violent action has taken place, then also they are criticised.

Now, it is true that once force is used, innocent people do suffer. It is something which unfortunately cannot always be helped. It is something which I deplore. My fullest sympathies are with those who get hurt or injured in this manner, and we must do all we can to help them. But when there is a large crowd it is not possible to distinguish as to who is innocent and who is guilty. Even when you do distinguish, if there is a lathi charge, it does fall on anybody who happens to be in the way.

As I said, Government cannot possibly allow persistent defiance of law. It has its responsibility to this House and to the people. It must deal with the situation and with all anti-social elements, and this Government is determined to do so. I certainly

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hope that we shall have the unreserved support of all sections of the House. But what I would like to say is, while as I said I abhor the use of force, at the same time, I must condemn the creation of situations which lead to the use of force.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There the Government comes in.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think the Government is to blame. The Government may certainly be blamed in some cases, but the inciting of people is certainly not done by the Government.

An hon. Member: It is done by the opposition.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Whoever has done it, I am not here to apportion blame. That is not the point. I am not speaking here to say whether you are wrong or I am right; I am only saying that we should get together now and try to make a concerted effort to deal with the situation.

Lapses do occur and all that we can do in that case is to try and minimise such occurrences. As I said before, violence is not our way of life. It is foreign to us and we want to keep it away from us. Our democratic system is in danger. We know that there are many other dangers to it. We have been threatened on our borders; we have been threatened by other pressures; we have many internal difficulties. To face all this, we must stand together and strengthen our democracy and our freedom.

I began the speech by saying that I am speaking with a heavy heart. It is not only because of the violence which we are witnessing now. Perhaps you have heard that the last two days I have spent in some of the worst affected areas of our country, in parts of Bihar and parts of Uttar Pradesh. There are people with genuine grievances, with very genuine hardships. Their lives are at stake. But I did not hear one complaint from them; not one person came to me and said "give us this" or "give us that".

An hon. Member: Perhaps they said "give us food".

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No, they did not. Every single peasant is trying to do whatever he can do. He is not interested in speeches, he is not interested in agitations and demands and force. He is trying to utilise every second of his time, every ounce of his energy to produce whatever he can, to retrieve whatever he can get. In this situation, we find people in the cities and so on, instead of trying to see what they can do to help those people, because it is the most serious crisis which we have in this country, creating trouble by starting agitations. This is the most serious crisis which we have. We have had drought before. but, then, the season previous to it had not been so bad and there were leftovers and there was some moisture in the land, even though it had no rain. But today we face a situation in which the land is absolutely dry; there is no moisture at all in the soil. In some places I saw tall crops standing and I was indeed glad that there was some crop. But when I got down and went near the crop, when I touched the head of the Bajra or whatever it was, there was absolutly nothing in it; it was just *bhoosa*. This is the state of affairs and the Central and State Governments and all the people are making a tremendous effort to face the situation. I cannot say how far we will be successful in facing it. Perhaps we can, to some extent, but the whole situation is of such magnitude that it does need very concerted and united effort. In Bihar the Chief Minister has formed a sort of non-official all-parties committee, which is trying to see how it can supplement what the Government is doing. I think in U.P. also they are trying it.

Shri Hem Barua: All opposition parties are co-operating with that committee. Only dissident Congressmen are not co-operating with it.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Well, co-operation is not limited to sitting in a meeting room. It should be done in the streets and also out in the villages.

An hon. Member: They are doing it.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am glad they are doing it. But there are plenty of them running loose and creating trouble.

I think we must take to heart the magnificent response of the people during the drought last season, the work done by the people themselves, and the tremendous job done by the administration, by workers, official and non-official at every level. This is to be repeated in the present situation also.

We have to have tremendous courage in order to face this situation. I have had long talks there with members of certain Opposition parties, with many non-political people, with the Government and the administration. They are doing all that they can do, but we have to see how this effort can be stepped up and speeded up at every level so as to rush to them those things which they are not able to get. With the best of intentions we can not give them the amount of grain which they demand. So, it is a question of seeking how we can achieve equitable distribution of what we do have our very limited resources, not only of foodgrains but even of the equipment and other things which we need. We are seeing how everything can be diverted from other States and rushed to these two areas even for a short while. If necessary, those things could be returned to them later.

In this, I think the rest of us who come from places where there is not such a crisis have a big role to play. How could we share the difficulties of these people? It is obviously not possible, nor is it desirable, for people to go to these areas because that would only be an extra burden there, but we in other towns and cities can organise movements which would give whatever we can spare, and even what we cannot spare, to those areas and help them out, both by way of food and other necessities.

In Bihar they think they may be able to use some engineering and medical students also in the programmes that they have. We need inoculation on a very big scale, new small irrigation projects and so on on a very big scale and it may be possible for students to help out in this and also certainly anybody else who has the requisite knowledge and training. This would give them an idea of the situation and also provide a constructive outlet to their energies.

This is the time when we must try to convert diversity into opportunity for positive action and build up permanent productive assets. I have stressed the point wherever I have that where there are just relief works they should not be undertaken just from the point of view of giving something to do to the people but from the point of view of the future, that we should try and do as much as possible which will strengthen the agricultural position later on and enable us to have an effective national distributive system. It is very necessary that this works programme, which is already fairly well organised, is expanded greatly and I hope that it will be done soon.

Another programme, which is still not under way although plans are ready, is for the feeding of children. I hope, this will also be undertaken very soon.

Our food problem is a part of the general and greater problem of poverty and for dealing with the problems of poverty it is essential to

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have stability and law and order prevailing. There can be no development without tears and hardships. Unless we can prepare our people and we ourselves be prepared to undergo those hardships and difficulties, we cannot only go ahead but we will only be slipping back.

We have put our faith in our plans. There is a great deal of criticism of the plans of very different kinds. The Draft Plan is before the House and hon. members will give their views on the occasion. Their views will certainly be given the greatest consideration. We fully realise, stress and emphasize the point that the essential effort of the Plan and what the Plan involves must be our own. We cannot take aid for granted, nor are we prepared to seek aid at any price. Therefore I had asked the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to be ready with ideas to adjust the plans in case the level of our external assistance is not up to expectations or up to our estimates. Whatever happens, we have to make a determined stand and a determined effort to forge ahead.

Our main tasks are increasing production on the agricultural and the industrial sides. Many Members who have spoken here have tried to sweep off 19 years as if nothing has happened. I do not want to go into the details of that because this statement has been refuted many a time but it is true that the trend of our industrial production, which was all along rising has had a setback due to shortage of raw materials and due also somewhat to these drought conditions and other events. But I have seen forecasts prepared by the Director-General of Technical Development which encourages the belief that in the coming six months there will be a substantial increase in many industries. They have said that it will go up from 10 per cent to 25 per cent and even more in certain areas. Some of the things they have mentioned are heavy machinery, tractors, trucks, bicycles, cement, paper, insecticides and other items.

India simply cannot fail. We are bound in this together. It is not just a question of this government or another government; it is a question of we simply cannot fail. No nation, when they make up their minds to do a thing and do it together, ever fails. A stable India is not only necessary for us and our development but is equally necessary for stability in Asia.

Just before I came here, I believe, there were certain allegations made. The hon. Member who made them had written to me on the 1st and I replied to him the very next day. He had threatened that he would make the statement on the floor of this House and I had suggested to him that in its very nature such a statement might incite communal feeling and, therefore, would he please not make it in public. But I am sorry, he did not have the patience even to wait for a few days.

Shri Hem Barua: Who is he?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: His allegation was against the Commerce Minister.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: He made something else before that.

We immediately look into anything to which our attention is drawn, but it always takes some time. You cannot be asked a question today and produce an answer within a couple of days, specially when the matter is a State matter and does not really come under the Centre.

One hon. Member said something about there being a conspiracy to keep out steel from Salem. Again,

he quoted me and various people quoting me. Here also, I think my words have been very clear and I have not moved away from them or deviated in any manner. We do want to consider the interests of all States and do not want any single State to suffer; we must diversify our industry, but at this moment, with the difficulties we face—the drought situation and the food situation—it does not seem realistic to me somehow to be planning a steel plant which has no chance of coming up immediately. If it is something that is not coming up in the future, I do not see how it helps to commit today that this will happen here and this will happen there. So, it is not that anything has been shelved or put away. All these things are being considered.

The other day I said in the House that I had drawn the attention of the Planning Commission as to what could be done about this and they, naturally, said that unless the Plan itself is accepted and there is a clearer picture about the Plan, it will not be possible to go into these other matters until then. This did make sense to me and it does not at all mean that we are brushing aside people's feelings. But, as I said earlier, this is no way to ventilate the people's feelings. Today somebody has written to me—I have missed the news in the papers—that a little girl of nine years is fasting somewhere for the Vizag steel plant. You yourself can judge what sort of picture this makes and whether Government can take decisions in this manner and how we can be forced to take decisions in this manner.

Many Members have made comments on our foreign policy with specific reference to the tripartite meeting. They are entitled to criticise, to scrutinise, to analyse and so on. But I do think that when important decisions are taken and the heads of two important States come all the way to our country, we should not try to ridicule and try to belittle the meeting and the decisions taken specially when the results of it cannot unfold immediately and it will take time to show results. In some of the things that are said—they are discernible, if I may put it that way—a hint of certain vested interests and sometimes chauvinism is there. Now, these are matters which we must try and steer clear of.

Last time, when there was this No-Confidence motion, I said that there was an air of unreality. This time, of course, there is even a greater air of unreality because, as you all know, we will be put to the test in a very short time. We have to await the verdict of the people and I am fully confident that our Party will receive a renewed vote of confidence from the people themselves. Ours is a democracy. Let us go to the polls in an atmosphere free from coercion of one form or another. If we wish to maintain democracy, there should be no place for those who wish to abuse democratic freedom to destroy the very basic rights of democracy.

Let us all uphold our democratic system and the Constitution, which we have adopted and let us, as I said earlier, seek the verdict of the people themselves who are the ultimate persons to decide Let us hold together as a people. Let us uphold the values which we have always cherished. Gandhiji was also telling us that means were as important as ends. This is what we have tried to do. We may fail but it must always be our ideal and, that is—again I come back to the original point that I made—in asking for things, in ventilating our grievances, we must bear this aspect in view that we must act in an Indian way, what is being recognised all over the world as an Indian way, and which has increased India's stature in the world and all the more so when this is a period which is an extremely difficult period for our country. Our President, Dr. Radhakrishnan has, more than once, deplored this mounting tendency to violence and he pointed out how to

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remove this from the Indian tradition and what danger it imposes on democracy itself. I look to Parliament and to hon. Members to set an example of dignity and decorum and constructive thinking and emphasis on the right priorities.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौरे) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आज प्रजातंत्र का तकाजा न होता और मुझे इस बहस का जवाब न देना होता, तो मैं इस सदन में न आता। मैं इस सदन से बाहर चला गया था, लेकिन प्रजातंत्र की प्रणाली में विश्वास होने के कारण मुझे इस बहस का जवाब देने के लिए यहां आना पड़ा।

यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि हम यहां सदन में बैठे हुए हैं और बाहर गोलियां चल रही हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि पी० टी० आई, आल-इंडिया रेडियो और रिजर्व बैंक को फूंका जा रहा है। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : बाहर प्रजातंत्र बोल रहा है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बाहर अग्नि का धुंआ बोल रहा है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरी आवाज को दबाने के लिए जोर से बोलेंगे, तो कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलेगा।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : माननीय सदस्य बोलें।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : हम सब यहां पर प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करने की नीयत से यहां बैठे हैं और इसी नाते मैं यहां पर बोलने के लिए आया हूं। (**व्यवधान**) कुछ माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र न चले, लेकिन मैं हृदय से चाहता हूं कि प्रजातंत्र चले। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो कुछ बाहर हो रहा है, अगर माननीय सदस्यों ने उसे देखा है, तो वह सच्चाई से यह कह दें कि उसके साथ उनकी सहानुभूति नहीं हो सकती है—मेरी भी नहीं है और जिस कारण से वह स्थिति पैदा हुई, उस कारण से भी नहीं है। अगर प्रजातंत्र में इस तरीके से होता रहा, तो प्रजातंत्र एक डूबती हुई नैया है।

आज जो कुछ हुआ है, जिस प्रकार से हुआ है, अगर गवर्नमेंट जुडिशल बेसिस पर उसकी एन्क्वायरी करेगी, तो वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेगी कि किसी न किसी आदमी ने जान-बूझ कर सारा मामला पैदा करवाया है। सरकार को यह सिद्ध करना पड़ेगा कि इसके लिए दोषी कौन है—पुलिस या दूसरे लोग। लेकिन सरकार को यह एन्क्वायरी करानी पड़ेगी कि यह दोष किस के माथे मढ़ा जाये।

मैं आप से सच्चे दिल से कहता हूं कि वाकई मेरी बोलने की इच्छा नहीं थी, लेकिन तकाजा यह है कि बोलना चाहिए। मेरे भाई, श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर, ने कहा कि यहां पर नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन पर जो डीबेट चली, उसमें बोलने वाले एम्बरफ़स थे, यानी बग़ैर शक्ल के थे।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर (जालौर) : मैंने नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन को एम्बरफ़स कहा था, न कि बोलने वालों को।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मुझे ताज्जुब यह होता है कि उन जैसे आदमी का मेटामारफ़िसिस हो गया। एक धक्का खाया, तो स्वतंत्र बने, दूसरा धक्का खाया और कांग्रेसी बन गये और आज हम को सीख देने चले हैं। मैं उनको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हम, पब्लिक एकाउंटस कमेटी के मेम्बर, कभी यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि मैं कांग्रेस, जनसंघ या किसी खास पक्ष का हूं। उन्होंने फ़िजल ही हमारे पब्लिक एकाउंटस कमेटी के चेयरमैन को

इस मामले में घसीटा और कहा कि कांग्रेस का मेम्बर होते हुए भी उन्होंने फलां काम किया। उन्होंने उनका नाम क्यों लिया ? उन्होंने पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी को उसके पैडेस्टल से नीचे गिरा दिया है। उन को यह नहीं करना चाहिए था। उनको प्रजातंत्र की दृष्टि से सोचना चाहिए था। उन जैसे बुजुर्ग आदमी को ऐसा करने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

कल चूंकि हाउस खाली पड़ा था, इस लिए श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् पहली दफा बिना रुकावट पचास मिनट तक बोलते चले गये। लेकिन उन्होंने भी मन्जूर किया कि हमारी ये तकलीफें हैं, जिनकी वजह से लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं और हमारे पास उनको खिलाने की ताकत नहीं है। जो बात हम कहना चाहते थे, वही उन्होंने खुद ही कह दी। इस बात को मानने के बाद वह नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन को मन्जूर कर रहे हैं। अब वह हम से क्या कहलवाना चाहते हैं ?

जब कांग्रेस पार्टी के पास कोई बोलने वाला नहीं रहा, तो उस ने श्री एस० के० पाटिल को बोलने के लिए खड़ा कर दिया, जिन्होंने बढ़िया, सुन्दर, हचिकर और लच्छेदार भाषा में, जिसका कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता था, घुमा-फिरा कर सारी बात कह दी। उन्होंने एक बात यह कही कि कहीं भी ऐसा कोई मुल्क है, जिसमें चुनाव से पहले सत्तारूढ दल द्वारा सब राज्य-सत्ता हाथ से दे दी जाती हो। ऐसा कोई मुल्क है डेमोक्रेसी में ? मैं भी उनसे कहता हूं कि ऐसा भी कोई मुल्क है कि जहां पर अनपढ़ आदमियों के वोट लेकर आप जीतना चाहते हैं . . .
(व्यवधान)

15 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप गोहत्या के नाम पर वोट लेते हैं।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : सुनिये, हम गोहत्या के नाम पर वोट नहीं लेते हैं। अगर आप कोई ऐसा मौका से आयें और मुझे बता दें कि मैंने अपने भाषण में गोहत्या के आधार पर वोट मांगे हों तो मैं आज इस्तीफा देकर निकल जाऊंगा। मेरे ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगाना गलत बात है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ ने गोहत्या का नाम लिया।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : यह तो ऐसी ही बात है कहना कि तू ने नहीं तो तेरे बाप ने गाली दी होगी। आप जरा सोचकर बोलिये।
(व्यवधान)

कहीं आप यह भी बता सकते हो कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी का उपयोग कोई गवर्नमेंट अपने चुनाव के वास्ते करती है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम भी नहीं करते।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : आप क्या करते हैं वह मैं अभी बताता हूं। 31 अक्तूबर का निमंत्रणपत्र सी० आर० पी० का मेरे पास है, उसमें बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मेरे दोस्त यशवन्त राव बलवन्त राव चव्हा वहां पर वल्लभ भाई पटेल की यादगार का उद्घाटन करने के लिए आने वाले थे, आ तो रहे थे गवर्नमेंट के काम से लेकिन उन्होंने क्या तय किया कि 30 तारीख को पब्लिक मीटिंग करेंगे क्योंकि चुनाव आने वाले हैं। यह क्या बात थी ? ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी का उपयोग नहीं कर रहे थे तो क्या कर रहे थे ? आप ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी का, जीप्स का, लोगों का तबादला करने का इस सब का उपयोग करते हैं। आर्डर्स आप निकालते हैं कि फलां आदमी का तबादला न हो और मैं आप को क्या बताऊं ? शर्म की बात तो यह है कि आखिर हमारे बाल बच्चे भी नौकरी करते हैं, वह भी सरकारी मुलाजिम हो सकते हैं, आप आर्डर निकालते हैं कि जिसका भाई फलां इंसपेक्टर है, उसको फलां जगह नहीं जाना चाहिए। उसको

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

उस इलाके में न आने दिया जाय । आप को शर्म आनी चाहिए, शर्म से नीचा झुकना चाहिए । ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी के साथ में खिलवाड़ आप नहीं कर सकते . . (व्यवधान)

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर : त्रिवेदी जी, अनपढ़ लोगों के वोट की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई । किसका वोट चाहते हैं आप मैट्रिकुलेट का ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : अगर आप नहीं जानते हैं तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने अनपढ़ लोगों के वोट के आधार पर ही यह कहा है कि हमारे सिम्बल रहेंगे, दीया देखेंगे, बैल देखेंगे और उसके आधार पर वोट डालेंगे । इसलिए आपको चाहिए कि आप निकल जायें ताकि वह सही वोट दे सकें ..... (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतनी स्पीचेज हुई और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जवाब बहुत लम्बे चौड़े आये लेकिन उस सारे जवाब में कोई जवाब मुझे ऐसा नहीं मिला कि करप्शन को रोकने के वास्ते क्या किया गया । जो करप्शन के प्वाइंट मैं ने उठाये, उस पर कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया । क्यों ?

गवर्नमेंट ने मेरी बात मान ली कि करप्शन बहुत ज्यादा है और हम मिटा नहीं सकते । इस बात पर जवाब किसी ने नहीं दिया है । मैं आपसे कहूं कि अभी एक सज्जन बोले थे, मिस्टर मधु लिमये । उन्होंने कहा और एक मिनिस्टर के ऊपर इल्जाम लगाया । मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता और न चाहता हूं कि उस चीज को ले आऊं । वह लाख नहीं, दस लाख नहीं, करोड़ों रुपया खा गए, मैं तो जानता नहीं, मैं इल्जाम लगाना पसन्द नहीं करता । लेकिन मैं यह बात आप लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे कानों में भी ऐसी बातें आ जाया करती हैं और कभी कभी झुंझलाहट में पत्र भी लिख दिया करता हूं । कभी कभी किसी मिनिस्टर के पास मेरा भी पत्र चला जाता है .....

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) : उन से जरा कहिये कि हाउस के बाहर चल कर ऐसा बोलें .....

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं तो हाउस के बाहर भी बोलने की हिम्मत रखता हूं । यहां भी बोल सकता हूं, वहां भी बोल सकता हूं । आप बीच में न बोलें तो मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता था । अभी कल ही की बात है । मैं रतलाम से आ रहा था । मुझे कुछ व्यापारी मिले । सूरत जिले के और उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि अभी डीवैल्यूएशन के बाद हर एक कमोडिटी की एक्सपर्ट की स्कीम बना दी गई लेकिन आर्ट सिल्क का जो कपड़ा बनाया जाता है उसकी एक्सपर्ट की स्कीम गवर्नमेंट ने अब तक नहीं बनाई है । क्यों नहीं बनाई है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : बनेगी ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : बनेगी । यही तो हम भी कहते हैं । अब कहने के बाद में बनेगी । अब तक क्यों नहीं बनी ? यह कहा जाता है कि दसियों करोड़ का कपड़ा पड़ा हुआ है, नुकसान हो रहा है आप उस चीज को पहले नहीं बनाते । इल्जाम आप पर लगता है तो उसको धोने की कोशिश करते हैं । क्यों ऐसी बात होती है कि लोग करप्ट मोटिव आपके ऊपर इम्प्यूट कर सकें ? इतने दिन से लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं । पेटेंट बिल के लिये लोग चिल्लाये । सब ने कहा, लीडर आफ दि हाउस से भी कहा गया कि इसके वास्ते कुछ समय निकालें, लेकिन जब लिस्ट आयी तो पेटेंट बिल के ऊपर चुप । जब इल्जाम लगा आपके ऊपर कि इस वजह से आप पेटेंट बिल नहीं पास कर रहे हैं तो उसका तो जवाब देना था आप को, आपने नहीं दिया (व्यवधान)

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मुश्किल यह है कि आप सुनते नहीं हैं । इनके दिमा

में लेटर्स पेटेंट ऐसा जमा हुआ है कि पेटेंट बिल को भी लेटर्स पेटेंट कर दिया । लेटर्स पेटेंट हाई कर्टर में हुआ करता है । पेटेंट बिल के बारे में हमने कहा कि हम उसको लैप्स नहीं होने देंगे । अब आप और क्या कहलाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : बड़ी अच्छी बात है । अब मैं आपको यह भी कह दूं कि पैरोकियल ऐंटीट्यूड के आधार पर आन्ध्र प्रदेश में झगड़ा हुआ । आन्ध्र प्रदेश वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां ही स्टील प्लांट बनना चाहिए । हम उसके लिए मर जायेंगे, भूख हड़ताल करेंगे, गोली चलायेंगे, विजयवाड़ा जलायेंगे, ट्रेां।चलम् जलायेंगे और चुपचाप देख रहे हैं चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब, कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । दूसरे दिन प्रधान मंत्री का स्टेटमेंट अखबारों में आता है कि विशाखपत्तनम् में बनाया जायगा । तीसरे दिन आता है कि नहीं, हमने अभी कुछ तय नहीं किया । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप चाहते हैं कि लोग एजीटेशन करें, इस एजीटेशन के बाद दूसरा एजीटेशन करें तब आप तय करेंगे ? हमारी बात का कोई जवाब आप नहीं दे पाये । अभी भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा कि अभी हमने तय नहीं किया है, अभी उसके लिए समय नहीं आया । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि क्या इन बातों पर हमें झुकना चाहिए ? हम बहुत झुक चुके हैं । यह एजीटेशन का मूल हमी ने डाला हुआ है । इस मूल को जड़ से आपको काटना पड़ेगा । अगर जड़ से आपने नहीं काटा तो गहरी चोट पहुंचेगी । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश वाले ..... (**व्यवधान**) मध्य प्रदेश वालों की मांग है कि बेलाडिला में पांचवां प्लान्ट बनाया जाय । क्या आप चाहते हैं कि यह एजीटेशन खत्म होने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश वाले ऐसा ही एजीटेशन करें ? आप क्यों उनको प्रोत्साहन देते हैं ? मेरी बात का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया ।

मैं आपसे प्रार्थनापूर्वक एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जवाब तो आपने बहुत दिया, लेकिन जो जो मुद्दे मैं ने उठाए थे, उनका जवाब नहीं दिया क्योंकि इन मुद्दों पर आपको यह मालूम पड़ा कि बात तो सही सही कही गई है, सही बात का जवाब देना बहुत कठिन समस्या हो जाती है । हम ने जो जो मांग की थी वह ऐसी की थी कि आप उन को इन्कार नहीं कर सकते । प्राहीबीशन पर आपने जोरो लगा रखा है । लेकिन रोज दारू का पीना बढ़ता जाता है । काऊ प्रोटेक्शन के बारे में इतनी चिल्लाहट हुई तो एक स्टेटमेंट कर दिया । उस स्टेटमेंट का क्या मतलब है, जनता उसका जवाब दे रही है । लेकिन मैं प्रार्थनापूर्वक कहूंगा कि जो जो मुद्दे मैं ने उठाये थे उनके ऊपर चूंकि आपने जवाब नहीं दिया है, आप ने यह बात मंजूर कर ली है कि जो कुछ हमने कहा है, जो कुछ इल्जामात हमने लगाये हैं, वह इल्जामात सही हैं, अब यह आपकी इच्छा है कि हाथ उठा कर आप यह जो हरे रंग के हैं, आप वोट देंगे तो लाल रंग के हो जायेंगे । अभी घड़ी में 3 बजकर 10 मिनट हुए हैं, आप वोट दे देंगे कि 4 बज कर 10 मिनट मिनट हुए हैं तो चार बजकर 10 मिनट हो जायेंगे । अगर इसी प्रकार के वोट से इस को तय करना चाहते हैं, तो तय कर सकते हैं । बाकी सत्य तो सत्य हो कर रहेगा । लोगों का आपके ऊपर विश्वास नहीं है । अभी इन्दिरा जी ने कहा कि चुनाव आने वाला है, चुनाव का नतीजा बतायेगा । हम भी जानते हैं कि चुनाव आ रहा है । और मेरे राज्य में देख लेना, मिश्रा जो कितना जोर लगाते हैं लेकिन हम उनको उखाड़ कर फेंक देते हैं या नहीं ? इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव जो है इसका समर्थन करने वाले सपोर्ट कर के इसे पास करें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put the motion to vote.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Will the Prime Minister make a statement on the situation outside? She said in the course of her speech that she had sent for information. Let her make some statement.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Alvares: She said that she would make a statement....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may please sit down.

Shri Alvares: There are two buildings burning outside. . The Prime Minister had said that she would make a statement....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: Before the division takes place, I would ask Government to find out what the factual position outside is and make a statement as soon as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 37] **[15.14 hrs.**

Alvares, Shri	Kapur Singh, Shri	Sarma, Shri A.T.
Barua, Shri Hem	Krishnapal Singh, Shri	Sen, Dr. Ranen
Brij Raj Singh, Shri	Kunhan, Shri P.	Sezhiyan, Shri
Daji, Shri	Limaye, Shri Madhu	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Deo, Shri P.K.	Mahananda, Shri	Swamy, Shri M.V.
Elias, Shri Mohammad	Mate, Shri	Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Gokaran Prasad, Shri	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Gopalan, Shri A.K.	Onkar Singh, Shri	Umanath, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Pattnayak, Shri Kishen	Utiya, Shri
Himmatsinhji, Shri	Pottekkatt, Shri	Verma, Shri S.L.
Imbichibava, Shri	Ranga, Shri	Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Reddy, Shri Narasimha	Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri	Bhagat, Shri B.R.	Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Achuthan, Shri	Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Chaudhuri, Shri Chandramani Lal
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati	Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.	Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Alva, Shri A.S.	Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamla
Alva, Shri Joachim	Bhatkar, Shri	Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Anjanappa, Shri	Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.	Daljit Singh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri	Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Das, Dr. M.M.
Arunachalam, Shri	Bist, Shri J.B.S.	Das, Shri C.
Babunath Singh, Shri	Boroosh, Shri P.C.	Desai, Shri Morarji
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan	Brajeshwar Prasad Shri	Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Bakliwal, Shri	Brij Basi Lal, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri	Chakraverti, Shri P.R.	Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimala
Balmiki, Shri	Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Dey, Shri S.K.
Barupal, Shri P.L.	Chandak, Shri	Dighe, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Basant, Shri	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Dixit, Shri G.N.
Beara, Shri	Chandriki, Shri	

Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ering, Shri D.
Pirodia, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Ghosh, Shri N.R.
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowdh Shri Veeranna
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamir Shri S.C.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kamble, Shri
Kannamwar, Shrimati Tai
Kappen, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Koneki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lasker, Shri N.R.
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri M.
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mansen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
Munzni, Shri David
Murthi, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K.C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri M.B.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samnani, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyamkumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Sidhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri S.T.
Singha, Shri G.K
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivaprasadhasan, Shri Ku.
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Soy, Shri H.C.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tivary, Shri R.S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): The mechanism on my table is out of order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: My vote has not been recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be recorded.

The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 36; Noes: 235.

The motion was negatived.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Leader of the House make a statement . . .

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Government will make a statement at 5.30 p.m. today about what has happened outside.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : (बरेली) : जब लाठी चला दी जायेगी, तब करेंगे, जरा बाहर आकर देखिये, मालूम पड़ जायगा आटे दाल का भाव ।

15.15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO STATE OF KERALA

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March, 1965, in relation to the State of Kerala, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President, of India, discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from November 11, 1966.".

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आज की गोली के बारे में बयान दे रहे हैं, हाथी साहब ?

श्री हाथी : साढ़े पांच बजे ।

I would not like to recapitulate the circumstances under which the Proclamation was issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President. The circumstances are well-known to this House. Nor shall I deal with the subsequent resolutions passed by the House approving the continuance of the Proclamation from time to time.

The continuance of this Proclamation was approved by the Lok Sabha on the 9th May, 1966 and its term expired from the 11th November, 1966. Last time when this House approved the continuance of the Proclamation issued by the President in regard to the State of Kerala, the circumstances and the reasons leading to the issue of the Proclamation were exhaustively dealt with and debated upon by this House. It was then thought that the general elections would be held some time in February, and even if the Proclamation was not continued, elections would have to be held some time in November or December after the monsoon. But it would not have been advisable from all points of view to have elections in December, when the general elections were to be held in February. It would mean expenditure to the people, to the candidates and to Government and it would also mean waste of energy. On these grounds, the Government of India have decided that the Proclamation should be extended for a further period of six months and this House approved of this. At present the position is not only the same, but somewhat more so, though a bit different from what it was last year in the sense that if the elections were to be held, it would take about two to three months, and the earliest that we could do would be to hold the elections in January, while the general elections would be held in February. I am sure all the Members would agree that it would not be expedient, advisable and

also practical that elections should take place in Kerala for the legislature in January, when the general elections would be in February, and it is, therefore, that it has been thought proper that the Proclamation should be extended for a further period of six months.

There is no Legislative Assembly now in existence in Kerala and, therefore no question of establishing a popular ministry in terms of the provisions of the Constitution. Thus such a government in Kerala could not be established even if one wished to. It is under these circumstances that it is necessary to extend the present Proclamation. I wish that after the next general elections, a popular ministry would be established in Kerala and that the people of Kerala, who have been deprived of a popular ministry and a government of their own chosen representatives for all this period, would have the benefit of such a government.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Will you allow it?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Will you?

Shri Hathi: I said 'I wish'. There is no question of not allowing. If there is a popular ministry, there is no question of not allowing it. It should be there.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If it is non-Congress, will you allow it?

Shri Hathi: Kerala has a number of problems. During President's rule, the Government of India have tried their best to attend to these problems as carefully as they could, but it cannot be denied that the people would not have the same feeling of satisfaction which they would have if they had a government composed of their own chosen representatives. The Government of India would be too happy to see such a popular ministry set up as early as possible after the general elections in 1967 and have the legitimate aspirations of the people who believe in democracy fulfilled. With these words, I commend the Resolution to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 24th March 1965, in relation to the State of Kerala, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of President, for a further period of six months with effect from November 11, 1966".

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Resolution moved by the hon. Minister that this House approves of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 24th March 1965 in relation to the State of Kerala, issued under art. 356 of the Constitution by the Vice-President of India discharging the functions of the President, for a further period of six months with effect from November 11, 1966. But I do not support either the motivation or the reasoning or the reasons for the initial Proclamation dated 14th March 1965.

Last year, when the mid-term elections were held, the Congress Party did not emerge in such strength as to be able to form a ministry by themselves. They also found out after confabulations that the other parties were not prepared to form a coalition with them or to join with them to form a government. It was in this background that the motivation for the initial Proclamation of 24th March 1965 originated. The reasoning advanced at that time was that the President had received a report from the Governor of Kerala under Art. 356(1) of the Constitution that, "a situation had arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the

[Shri Kapur Singh]

provisions of this Constitution". This reasoning was then repudiated by the spokesman of my Party on the ground that it was, firstly, misconceived and, secondly, perverse because the expression in Art. 356(1), 'government of the State cannot be carried on', was interpreted to mean that the government of the State cannot be forced *ab initio* such as will please the powers that be. It was misconceived because the *sine qua non* of the requirement of Art. 356(1), namely, the report from the Governor certifying his satisfaction on the point that the government of the State cannot be carried on etc. was based on an oblique and questionable procedure. The Governor satisfied himself on the material question, not through allowing a proper consultation, of representatives of the people to form a government and to carry it out constitutionally, but through personal and private enquiries, not contemplated by the Constitution or sanctified or approved by democratic procedures.

The reasons advanced were that the various parties elected to the legislature of Kerala were unwilling to form a constitutional Government. These reasons were immediately challenged as false by the leaders of the various parties themselves.

Now we support this Resolution on the ground that it subserves a point of fundamental policy which my Party has been advocating, namely, that it is a democratic imperative in India for holding legislative elections in an atmosphere of complete impartiality requiring that at least three months before they are held, the party governments in power should resign. Because the passing of this Resolution subserves this fundamental policy advocated by my Party, I support this Resolution. For this reason and on the ground that this Resolution will help the general elections to be held, at least in the Kerala State, in an atmosphere of democratic impartiality, I support it.

Before concluding, however, I would like to make a passing reference to the two new States which have been inaugurated a few days ago. I refer to the States of Punjab and Hariana.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with them here.

Shri Kapur Singh: I will make a passing reference to illustrate the point I am going to make; my argument will not be rounded off and completed unless I make this observation.

Not long ago, the State of Punjab had been placed under presidential rule, under the same Article, 356(1), on the precise ground which applies to the case of Kerala. Nothing has happened since to show to any reasonably minded person that the situation has changed there. Nevertheless, Congress ministries have been formed in both these States and they have been allowed to start functioning. The motivation for the installation of these two bubbly ministries in these two new States of Punjab and Hariana can only be that it is now desired that elections in these two States should be held under conditions loaded in favour of the ruling party, that is, in an atmosphere not democratically impartial. Therefore, while supporting the Resolution now before the House, I condemn the unseemly haste with which two ricketty ministries have been set up in Punjab and Hariana in opposition to the priciple which. . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Ricketty?

Shri Kapur Singh: Ricketty, bubbly, transient, having no permanent feet of their own. Two such ministries have been set up not for the purpose of advancement of any constitutional purposes contemplaed by the Constitution Act, but for purposes which are extra-constitutional and which are loaded in favour of the ruling

party. On that ground, I condemn these two ministries.

I support the present Resolution and I express the hope that it would have been much more seemly and much better if these two ministries had not been set so that in Punjab also the democratic impartiality, which now has been indirectly possible in Kerala, could have been observed.

Shri Kappen (Moovattupuzha): In view of the elections that are due in February, I am sure nobody is going to oppose this Resolution seriously.

To refer to the 1965 Resolution now, according to me, is absolutely irrelevant because that has already been passed by this House.

This may be taken as an opportunity for reviewing the achievements and failures of President's rule. The achievements are none, and the failures are many. The problems that confronted the State in September, 1964, are still there, probably in a more acute form. Not only that, new problems have been created. Thus, rice which costs Rs. 55 in Palghat costs Rs. 125 in Ernakulam and Kottayam. I am quoting from a leading article written on 1st November by one of the leading newspapers in Kerala, the *Malayala Manorama*, which is noted for its same views.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Question.

Shri Kappen: It says:

> "To bring a lorry of rice from Palghat to Ernakulam or Kottayam you have to pass through three check-posts, and if you pay Rs. 1,000 at each check-post, i.e. a sum of Rs. 3,000, all controls disappear."

This is only an example of the edifice of corruption that has been built up during President's rule.

I referred to the problems that faced the State in September, 1964. The first thing that is to be noted is the unemployment problem. It has become more acute than it was before. You may be surprised to hear that more than 400 engineering graduates are remaining unemployed for periods of up to three years. I had the good fortune of meeting a few of those young men, fine young men with despair written on their face. Some of them have passed out in first class. Just think of it, that they were remaining unemployed for the last three years.

Now that we are considering the draft fourth plan, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government a suggestion made by no less a person than Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, that Kerala may be treated as a pilot project in the over-all economic development of India. When we speak of a pilot project, it means that it will be a forerunner of the entire economic development of the country.

India is a vast country, a sub-continent. If you have something here and there, it will not be noted, so that the impression is left that planning has failed. On the other hand, if you take the problem of a particular place and really tackle it, it will be noted and it will be felt that planning has succeeded.

Mr. Deshmukh has pointed out that if such a pilot project is to be taken up, it should be in Kerala, and the reason is that we have got intelligent and educated people who can easily pick up the technical knowledge necessary for vast industrial development, so that the manpower resources of Kerala may be utilised effectively.

Dr. K. L. Rao, our Minister of State for Irrigation and Power has repeatedly said that with Rs. 400 crores the food problem of Kerala can be solved. Kerala is deficit in food by 50 per cent of its requirements. If that problem can be solved, the Government of India can get rid of its biggest headache, and after all, the

[Shri Kappen]

investment reuired is only Rs. 400 crores.

15.35 hrs.

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I would request the Government to take note of the suggestion made by Mr. Deshmukh and treat Kerala as a pilot project and solve the problems of that problem State. After all, the investment required is only Rs. 1,000 crores. According to the 1961 census Kerala has a population of 3.8 per cent of the total population of India. Four per cent of the investment of Rs. 23,000 crores in the fourth plan would mean somewhere near Rs. 1,000 crores. Therefore it is not an unreasonable demand. So, that Rs. 1,000 crores may be invested over the next four years in Kerala, so that its problems may be solved. I am sure the developed nations will come to the support of this Government if such a project is taken up and it is shown to the world that we are going to do business. Therefore, there will be no dearth of resources, but the question is whether this Government will have the courage, the imagination, to take up and implement the suggestion.

श्री माते (टीकमगढ़): सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum.

Shri Kappen: I was speaking about treating the whole of Kerala as a pilot project. I think that has not been fully grasped. Therefore, I am repeating that.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): For agriculture?

Shri Kappen: Pilot project for the economic development of the whole of India. That is, in the fourth plan Kerala may be taken up as a pilot project, and the problem of that State may be solved by investing Rs. 1,000 crores out of Rs. 23,000 crores set apart for the fourth plan. Kerala has about 4 per cent of the total population of India, and 4 per cent of Rs. 23,000 crores will come to about Rs. 1,000 crores, so that it is not an unreasonable demand, so that you can solve the problem of one State and show that you are doing business.

Now I am coming to another problem, namely the import of natural rubber from outside, and the consequent impact on the economy of Kerala. There are over 60,000 small producers of rubber in Kerala, and their so-called estates range from 35 cents to 20 acres. Now, because of the import of rubber by the Government of India from outside, the price in Kerala has gone down. I am myself a small producer, and out of two acres at the present price, all that I will be able to get will be Rs. 180 after paying for expenses. No remunerative price is paid. But the Government of India is paying Rs. 5 per kilo of imported rubber. May I request them to pay this price of Rs. 5 to the producer of the commodity in Kerala. They are paying this price to the outsiders. There is nobody to purchase it in the market. The most insufficient reason is given that people are not capable of purchasing rubber because the price had gone up.

Another thing is about the export duty on pepper. A kilo of pepper fetches only Rs. 4 in the market while red chillies fetches Rs. 9.50. It is an essential article of food in Kerala. The Government of India has charged an export duty of Rs. 1.50 on pepper but no export duty is levied on chillies. This export duty should be removed so that the poor producer may get a remunerative price. I may add that pepper brings foreign exchange to our country.

The Government is importing copra and other coconut products from outside worth Rs. 15 crores. The price of copra has gone down in Kerala.

But the STC takes a very big profit from the imported copra, while the Government blames the traders for taking exorbitant profit. I request that copra may be given to the Kerala crushers and mills at reasonable prices so that they may get the benefit. The benefit now goes to somebody else. I have pointed out some of the problems which could be dealt with during the next few months when the State will be under President's rule. At this time when there is so much of drought and misery in Bihar I would not be justified in asking for an increase in the ration though what is given in Kerala is very meagre. But this is a matter which has to be taken up at some time. During the First Plan public sector investment in Kerala was zero. During the Second Plan, the amount was 0.79 crores. During the Third Plan period, various public sector investments were promised and one of them was pytochemical in Neriamangalam. I do not know where it has gone. Another was the Cochin shipyard; it has also not materialised. Other things promised for Kerala have gone elsewhere; how it happened, nobody knows. I am not pleading for Kerala alone; I am pleading for all the States which have not received a fair share of the public sector investment. The Fourth Plan must be adequate to make up for the defficiency of the earlier plans. The Kerala Government has put in a draft Plan and the amount mentioned in it may be given to Kerala to that Kerala's development may be taken up and something may be done for that State.

In the matter of railways, Kerala is the State which has got the least railway. It is in the background compared even to the neighbouring state of Madras. When new railway lines are demanded, they say: no resources. But railway lines are opened elsewhere. A coastal broad-gauge railway line between Quilon and Ernakulam is an essential need. Ernakulam-Kottayam-Travancore which is metre-gauge at present must be made a broad-gauge. It is necessary for the development of Kerala's hinterland that the line which begins in Peermedu should be looked into so that agricultural products may find a market. It would help in a agro-based industries in Kerala being taken to the port of Cochin. Cochin is also a neglected port. Attention should be paid to the development of that port. The Centre must pay particular attention to these problems in the remaining four or five months of the President's rule and sufficient funds as asked for by the Kerala Government may be provided for, so that some problems of this so-called problem state may be tackled. Even though we claim a thousand crores, we are not prepared to sacrifice one precious life or do any kind of other damage to life or property. We are addressing a reasonable people and I know that they understand reason and as a reasonable man I know that the Central Government will come to our aid and do the needful. Thank you.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, the resolution moved by the Home Minister has been supported by the Opposition. In the present circumstances, there is no other go but to extend the period of the President's rule in Kerala. My friend Mr. Kappen has given a review of things that happened during the President's rule and he has made some suggestions. I do not want to go into the details of complaints that Kerala has been ignored. That slogan was there for so many years. I believe Government will have a reasonable and generous attitude towards Kerala in the coming Plan. Now that the Fourth Plan is being finalised and discussions with various States are going to take place, I request the Home Minister to be more concerned about Kerala. There is no popular Ministry in Kerala to represent the case of Kerala before the Planning Commission not only to get its dues but also to put in developmental activities and get Kerala out

[Shri Maniyangadan]

of the present mess; it is the duty of the Home Ministry. If there was a popular ministry I am sure their case would have been presented well, but that not being the case I believe the Home Minister will look into the matter and give more consideration in the matter of allotment of funds. In the allotment, there has already been in all the five year Plans, a statement that regional disparities should disappear. We have functioned through three five year Plans. My submission is that regional disparities which were existing have not only not vanished but have widened still. This aspect of the question must be looked into and it is the special responsibility of the Home Ministry to look into this. That is what I have to say in regard to this aspect. I do not want to go into the details regardingthis matter.

My hon. friend Shri Kappen also was saying that corruption has increased in Kerala. I agree with that; in all fields of administration in Kerala, corruption has increased. We find this bureaucratic system doing great havoc to democracy and to the interests of the people. This is also a matter for which the Home Ministry has to take special care.

There are so many problems now pending before the Government. Last time, when the resolution for extending the President's proclamation was moved in this House, Shri Hathi was saying that during President's rule certain things had been done. He mentioned the case of the settlers in the forest areas of Kerala. There are thousands of families settled there. He mentioned that a sub-committee has been appointed by the consultative committee and a report was pending consideration by the consultative committee. That report has since been unanimously accepted by the consultative committee. But hitherto no decision has been taken by the Government. There is a demand from all parts of the State that that report should immediately be implemented. There are public meetings and *jathas*. It is true there is no firing or any violent type of demonstration, but the feeling of the people has been very well made known to the Government, but the Government there sits tight and says, "We are not going to implement that report." I do not know what is the objective behind the State Government. A consultative committee consisting not only of members from Kerala but from different States represented in Parliament have unanimously recommended that that report should be immediately implemented. They are not caring for that. I do not know what their object is. Their objection was also heard by the consultative committee and it was after that that the report was accepted. Now that it has been accepted, it is the duty of the Home Minister to see that that is implemented at the earliest possible moment. If it is not so implemented, the problem which was pending for long will gain momentum and it will become worse. More problems will arise in its wake and there will be so many other related things which will later on become impossible for the Government to tackle. So, I request the Government that that report should immediately be implemented by the State Government.

There is another point that I have to refer to and that is regarding the demands of the university teachers. It is a long time since the teachers in the private colleges of Kerala were demanding that their salary should be made equivalent to that drawn by teachers in Government service. The Union Education Minister has given a statement which mentions what the salary of the private college teachers should be. That has not been implemented yet. I do not know what is the reason. The private managements want more grant from the State Government and the State Government says it is prepared to give 80 per cent; the university wants to implement this, but as yet, if the newspaper reports are correct, the college teachers have not been given any

increase, and they are going to launch a strike from the 7th, that is, today. It is today that we are discussing this matter on Kerala and I do not know whether there has been any settlement.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): There is.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am glad that there is settlement. Even if there is a settlement, I am sure the problem will not be fully settled and I request the Home Ministry to look into this grave problem immediately.

Regarding food problem, my hon. friend Shri Kappen has made reference to it. Now that the whole of India is surcharged with emotion and also there are difficulties being faced in the various parts of the country, drought in Bihar, drought in Uttar Pradesh, and other difficulties in various parts of the country,—I am bold enough to say that the people of Kerala are prepared to share the burden along with others. There is no doubt about that. We are prepared to share the burden but what I ask for is we are also entitled to half the benefits.

What is happening there? Shri Kappen referred to the check-posts. What is happening in other parts of India? In the neighbouring State, the State which borders Kerala, the price of rice is very low. But beyond the boundary, we find the price is so high. This sort of thing should go. Let there be equitable distribution of whatever is available in the country. That is all that we demand. We are prepared to share the burden, but at the same time, we must also be allowed to share what we have in the country. That is all with regard to the food problem which I wish to say now.

There is another thing which I am very reluctant to mention; the Home Ministry has failed to look into the interests of Kerala in one thing. I am not blaming the Ministers. I do not know what correspondence took place between the State Government and the Home Ministry. I am referring to the reference to the Boundary Commission the so-called boundary dispute between Kerala and Mysore. I do not know whether there was any dispute. The reorganisation of States was effected some years back, and there was a settlement regarding the boundaries. There were some claims or demands and we noted that the Boundary Commission has been appointed to go into the question of boundary disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore. The Governments of the respective States were consulted. It took them a long time for them to go into the question as to how that dispute could be settled, and what should be the matters that should be referred to the one-man commission that was to be appointed by the Government. All these matters were discussed with the heads of the governments of those States by the Central Government. That is my information. Regarding the dispute in respect of Kerala and Mysore, the Governor of Kerala who is in charge of the administration there has no information that the Union Government is going to appoint a commission. I read it only in the newspapers. My only submission is that the State of Kerala is under President's rule. I am not opposing the appointment of the commission. If there is a dispute, if there is anything to be settled, that should be gone into. But the way in which it was done is what is objectionable to me. And it is there that I am out to find fault with the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry has not taken care to see whether there is a dispute, and what exactly is the dispute. The concerned persons in the State should have been consulted in regard to these matters before the commission was appointed. That is what I say. This is how things are being done with regard to Kerala. Shri Hathi or Shri Nanda might not have been aware of this. I do not know. Whatever is done, while the other respective State Governments were consulted on this particular

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matter, no consultation has been made with the State Government of Kerala. That is the way in which things are being done. So, the State of Kerala is a no-man's land. There is nobody to look after the interests of the State. If it is President's rule, let the Home Ministry take more interest in the affairs of the State and let things not go by default.

With regard to planning, I request our Home Minister to look into the fourth Plan matters in respect of Kerala and see that the interests of Kerala are not sacrificed at the altar of the interests of the parties. Unless the Home Ministry takes special care, I am sure that the present administration in Kerala will not be able to present a proper case in its proper perspective. I therefore trust that the Home Ministry will look into these matters and take more interest and see that the interests of Kerala do not suffer.

16 hrs.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, Kerala is under President's rule for the last one year and it is continuing. This is not the first time that Kerala is under President's rule. If the President's rule is to continue like this, I think it is better to amend the Constitution saying that wherever Congress is not in power, there must be President's rule. Then there will be no difficulty of issuing the Proclamation and passing it here. The people of Kerala do not know even now what will happen after the coming elections if the Congress is defeated, which is sure even according to the statements made by Congress leaders. What will happen, nobody knows. Again President's rule?

I want to know what sin Kerala has committed. They are more educated and politically conscious. That was the first State in India where there was a non-Congress Government. In the last elections also, Congress was defeated, though the opposition were not able to come together and form a Government. They were not allowed to form a Government. Again after the coming elections also I think the same thing will happen as in the past.

There is another discrimination also. There was President's rule in Punjab and Kerala. In Kerala, even the Assembly was not called. It was a case of divorce without marriage. There must be a marriage before there is a divorce. The Assembly was not even called. But in Punjab the Assembly was not dissolved, because the members of the Assembly were Congress people. They were allowed to draw their salaries. All these discriminations are there. That is why I say it is better to amend the Constitution saying that wherever Congress is not in power, there should be President's rule.

I am very glad to hear Mr. Kappen saying "Achievements are none; failures are many." If a Congress leader from Kerala says like that, I will just quote him and point out the failures. I do not know why even the Congressmen criticise President's rule saying it is nothing but IAS or ICS rule. This time all sections of the people of Kerala including the Congressmen agitate against the President's rule saying, it means bureaucratic rule. Even the engineers have begun to give strike notice. I only the Governor, the two Advisers and the Chief Secretary have not given strike notice or gone on strike. All others including the Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineers, professors, teachers and NGOs have either gone on strike or have given strike notice. I do not know whether the Governor, the Advisers and the Chief Secretary also will give strike notice. Mr. Hathi might know.

Shri Hathi: If you tell them, perhaps they may!

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The engineers say, we are also educated like the IAS and ICS; we are more technically

qualified. We are given Rs. 600, but they get Rs. 2,000. That is why they have given strike notice. It is not because we inspired them. We cannot inspire the Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers to go on strike. If we could do that, it is very good for us, but we cannot do that. Immediately, before the Kerala Consultative Committee met, an ordinance was passed saying that those who go on strike will be punished, those who support them will be punished, those who look at them will be punished and so on; everybody will be punished. That gave them some encouragement because everybody will be punished. Then, of course, Mr. Nanda and Mr. Hathi said that the rules will be made and a tribunal is appointed. That means, for sometime there will be no trouble. I say this to show that not a single section of the people in Kerala is satisfied with President's rule and everybody has given a strike notice, including the engineers, because the situation there is such. It is nothing but bureaucratic administration; ICS and IAS rule and nothing else. Whatever they say, that would be done.

The Prime Minister today referred to the "creation of a situation which brings violence". Who is creating such a situation? In Kerala, Andhra and everywhere, such a situation which brings violence is created by the wrong policies of the Government. Even in Kerala which is peaceful, as all admit, they do not want peace because a new situation has been created about the Mysore-Kerala border. When we were discussing the reorganisation of the States in 1957, we put up a resolution which was negatived. We said, wherever there is a border dispute after the reorganisation of the States, appoint a boundary commission, not a commission without any terms of reference, but a commission with three terms of reference, viz., linguistic majority taking village as the unit, contiguous area and wishes of the people. We said that if such a commission is appointed there would be no trouble. But it was not heard then. All these things were brought up in that discussion on the linguistic reorganisation of States. Now after there had been so much trouble in Karnataka, Maharashtra and other places, a boundary commission has been appointed. That could have been done before these troubles arose, but they did not do it. Now, what are the terms of reference of this commission? Absolutely nothing. After the Commission gives its report, there will be so much trouble in the country between Kerala and Madras and between so many other States about the border. The creator of such situations which bring violence is the policy of the Government. Is there a dispute only about Mysore-Kerala boundary? Are there not other disputes? Why do they not say that those disputes also must be settled on this basis? Even the Kerala Government was not consulted on this issue. They did not know about this. Even at the time of the AICC meeting, they could have consulted the Congress leaders. It is they who agitated and the Congress Party in Kerala has passed a resolution against this. Why did the Government create such a situation? They are the creators of situations which bring violence. In Kerala, there have been clashes. I do not know whether firing will be resorted to. At least they could have waited for an elected legislature and placed it before the legislature. Then, on the basis of certain principles you should take a decision. It is not only a question of Kerala, it is a question of Punjab and other States, wherever linguistic States are created, if this principle is not accepted, certainly there will be trouble. If we cannot do it in this way, there will be a majority of people who speak one language in one area and if there is such a majority and it is a contiguous area certainly trouble will be there. Even in 1956 when we brought this amendment it was rejected. Afterwards also it was not done. At least now, the trouble in Kerala can be stopped if they say now that as far as Mysore-Kerala dispute is concerned the whole question can be taken up after the new ministry is form-

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ed there. All sections of people there are agitated. As I said, this principle was not accepted when other linguistic States were formed. At least now let the Government tell the Commission the terms of reference, that the Commission will have to decide on linguistic affinity, contiguous area and taking the village as a unit. Let them settle the issues on that basis not only with regard to Mysore-Kerala but also with regard to boundaries of other States in India.

What about the industrial policy? Just now Shri Maniyangadan mentioned about it, that one of the principles of the Plans is to remove the disparities as far as the different regions in India are concerned. The main object is to see that this disparity is not allowed to grow and that it is lessened. The idea was that to these regions which are industrially backward, culturally and educationally backward, more money should be allotted so that within the course of two or three Plans those parts or regions that are backward also develop along with others. It was also said that after each Five year Plan it should be exmined as to how far a particular region has improved, how far it has been able to come up with the other regions, how far the disparity has been removed and if the disparity has not been removed more money should be allotted to that area.

If that principle had been accepted and people educated on that basis, certainly what has happened in Andhra resulting in loss of life would not have come about. That principle has not been accepted. They make promises when there is some trouble and they do not do anything when the trouble is over. If that principle had been accepted, if the promises had been fulfilled, what happened in Kerala would not have come about. In Kerala there was a big demonstration at the time of the AICC meeting. You Sir, when you went there must have seen that. During the last fifteen years so many promises have been made to Kerala. Not even one has been fulfilled. The promise of the second shipyard at Cochin has been there for long. Rs. 20 crores was also set apart which was brought down to Rs. 15 crores after discussion. But as far as foreign exchange is concerned, as far as priority for the project is concerned, nothing is done. We ask questions and there is no answer whether it will be given or not. Same is the case with other projects with the result the backwardness of Kerala will continue. One day it will burst out into violence Then they will say that the people of Kerala have resorted to violence and that is not the way to get things done. What I say is, it is the wrong policy followed by this Government that is responsible for creating situations and when those situations are created these things are happening.

Everybody agrees that there has been discrimination against Kerala. All of us, Members of Parliament, are agreed on that. There is no difference of opinion about it, that there is discrimination against Kerala. Now there is no elected legislature. Therefore, I would at least request the Government to postpone the discussion on the Fourth Plan till after the elections are over and the newly constituted legislature comes into being. The discussion on each item may be left to the new, legislature. If the Government is setting apart some more money for Kerala in the Fourth Plan, because in the First Plan, the Second Plan and in the Third Plan it had been neglected there was a committee consisting of representatives of all groups which has made its recommendation and I would request that at least the recommendation of that Committee may be accepted as far as the amount to be allocated is concerned.

I want to bring to the notice of the House certain immediate problems relating to Kerala. Kerala has

got so many potentialities. There is the fishing industry. There is very great scope for the fishing industry to develop. This will enable us to earn more foreign exchange. The amount set apart for that is very little. About two lakh fishermen are there who live on this industry. The Government should set apart more money for this industry because by improving this industry we will be able to earn more foreign exchange.

As far as Cochin port is concerned it is one of the best ports in India. So many ships that used to come to Cochin are not coming that way. More dredgers and other equipments are needed there. There have been representations from the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies saying that at least Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 10 crores must be set apart in the Fourth Plan for improvement of this port as otherwise in the next three or four years no ship will go there and the port will become useless. We have been agitating for this but nothing has been done.

Coming to the problems of the people of Kerala, I have already mentioned how the NGO's have gone on strike. They want parity with the Central Government employees. Why is there this disparity between State Government and Central Government employees. There is no State price and Central Government price for rice, vegetables and clothes. When the State Government employees go to the market they have to pay the same prices as the Central Government employees for rice, vegetable and clothes. The cost of living is the same for both the employees. Why is it that the State Government employees who work in the same locality with the Central Government employees are not given parity with the Central Government employees. The NGO's held a big demonstration in Kerala. If their demands are not conceded they will also go on strike. There are the engineers, village officers, cooperative inspectors, panchayat officers and other sections of the people. At least half a dozen people, Just as we see before the Parliament House every day, do satyagraha before the Assembly hall there. Therefore, if the Government do not look into the demands of these low-paid employees they will have to face the consequences.

Again, in the industry the policy of the Government is to support the employers. I will give just one example. The rubber workers went on a strike for 90 days. The price of rubber is very high and the employers can afford to give a little more by way of wages. All workers belonging to AITUC and INTUC and other unions went on trike and the strike lasted for more than 90 days. The Government never interfered. The Kerala Consultative Committee also asked the Government to interfere but they did not interfere. When we brought it to their notice they said the State did not write to them and therefore there was carelessness on their part. They wanted simply to support the employers.

Mr. Chairman: Kindly conclude now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, there is the President's Rule in Kerala. Some of these things at least have to be brought to the notice of the Governmen here by us, Members of Parliament who come from Kerala. If only two hours are given for this it will be difficult for us to say all that we want. Four hours are there and there are not many Members to speak. But if you want me to conclude, I will sit down.

Now I will come to the Triuvannur cotton mills in Malabar where there are more than 2,000 workers. Now only very few workers are there and yet their wages are not paid; nor are they getting lay off wages. The provident fund money collected from the workers are not remitted to the Government. Some years ago the Government took over

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the mill and worked it for some time. Afterwards, a new management came. They said that there was an agreement between the Government and the new management and they will follow that. In that way, they violated the agreement relating to wages. Yet, nothing is being done by the Government. Since even the provident fund money is not remitted to the Government, they must take over the mills. In 1958 the Government gave some relief when there was lay off. Now even lay off wages are not given. There are only 25 to 30 workers and in spite of their representations, Government have not taken over the mill.

Coming to cashew and coir industries, they are decaying industries rather than growing industries. Yet, because of devaluation, the prices have gone up and so also the profits of the employers in these industries. But, so far as the workers are concerned, their wages have been cut instead of increasing them. These are the only two industries in Kerala where lakhs of workers are employed If there is no timely intervention by the Government on behalf of the workers I am sure there will be trouble before long. Because of devaluation the exporters are getting more money for their products and it is but just and fair that the workers should get a little more of wages, especially at a time when the cost of living has gone up too high.

Just now Shri Maniyangadan has referred to the Kerala Consultative Committee. That Committee is only a farce. we go there, discuss something and even whatever is decided by majority is not accepted by Government. For instance, that Committee had appoined the Maniyangadan Committee, consisting of all groups. The Maniyangadan Committee made a unanimous recommendation which was discussed by the Consultative Committee. The Consultative Committee unanimously decided that it must be implemented. But now the Kerala Government is saying that it will not implement it. In that case, what is the use of such a Committee? Why do you appoint such a Committee if its recomemndations are not to be implemented, even after they have been endorsed by the Consultative Committee?

Similarly, in the Consultative Committee there was some discussion about the student trouble in Kerala. Government had decided to have a judicial inquiry. In the Consultative Committee, where many members of all the parties were present, it was decided that the judicial inquiry will be withdrawn. as also the cases. But what happened afterwards? In the case of students, the cases have been withdrawn. But in the case of others it has not been withdrawn. Only the judicial inquiry is withdrawn. This is not what was decided by the Consultative Committee.

Coming to eviction of tenants in Kaliyanparamba in Vadakkanchery, retired ICS and IAC officers want an arts college. So, they want to evict 50 or 60 peasants who have been living there for the last 15 years. The peasants said: If you want an arts college, here is a place nearby; if you use that land, there will be no objection from anybody. But the Government did not heed to the requests of the peasants. I approached the Collector and the Government and pleaded with them. I said that these poor peasants are living there for the last 15 years; why do you a want to evict them to start a college; what sort of arts college are you going to start after evicting these poor people. Yet, when there are vacant lands where they can establish colleges, they are not establishing them.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why not send the peasants' families to those places?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: They have grown crops or trees there and they

are now reaping the fruits. So, if they are to be evicted, they should at least be paid some compensation.

Again, in Pappadappara in Kottayam there is cardamom research station. One employer said: I will give you so many thousands of acres if you establish it in another place. But Government said: No. They wanted to evict the cardamom peasants to establish the reserch station. Cardamom is a very valuable commodity, earning us foreign exchange. These poor people have grown it. Now you want to uproot those people who have grown cardamom so that you can establish a research station. Yet at another place, where a person is willing to give you land, you are not prepared to establish a research station. But for want of time, I could have given many such instances.

I am not saying that these stations should not be opened. But, at the same time, we should not neglect the poor people. They have cultivated the land and they are reaping the fruits. If you want to establish stations or offices, do it in places where no eviction will be necessary. Even if eviction is necessary, you should give them fair compensation. But it is not simply done. Government do not care for the sufferings of the people. They only want to look after the interests of rich people. The Maniyangadan Committee Report was not implemented. That report has said that if eviction becomes necessary for a project, compensation should be paid. That has not been heeded to.

I think there is no meaning in having the Kerala Consultative Committee. It is only a farce. Because, even its unanimous recommendations are not accepted. Its recommendations are implemented only half-way. For instance, the judicial inquiry is withdrawn but not the cases. Then, what is the use of this Committee?

The fate of Kerala is that Congress will be defeated there in the next general elections. If the Congress is defeated, there will be President's Rule. I want to know if the Congress Party is prepared to function as a minority party. If the Congress is prepred for that, I want to know from the Minister whether a non-Congress Ministry will again be allowed to continue, if returned to power. If not, it is better to amend the Constitution saying that wherever the Congress party is defeated, there will be President's Rule.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): You get the majority first.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We returned with a majority in the last elections.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Muhammad Ismail.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Mr. Chairman,....

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Muhammad Ismail.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Normally, members are called according to a particular order, depending on their party affiliations. That is the convention.

Mr. Chairman: I have called only an opposition Member.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is not proper.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, at this time, when there are barely few months for the general elections, it is not possible to ask for the repeal of the Presidens's Rule. Therefore, one has perforce to support the Resolution before the House. In that connection, I want to say a few word on one or two points.

The hon. Prime Minister, at the opening part of her reply to the motion of no-confidence narrated the hardshops and travail which people are subjected to in certain parts of the country which she had occasion to visit. She described the situation

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in a very feeling and touching manner. I may say that in more or less the same degree that situation, that state of affairs, applies to Kerala as well, that problem State. But, then, I would like to ask the Prime Minister or any of her colleagues whether they are not responsible for the situation which she has been describing so feelingly and so touchingly.

After 20 long years of rule, which is an unusually long period in the history of any democracy, this is the position of the country. Therefore, they should place their hands on their hearts and say who is responsible for this. They should not try to find scapegoats for the present situation and should take the matter very seriously.

So far as the President's rule in Kerala is concerned, one would have expected that the President's rule would at least have one advantage about it. People might say that if there is a popular government, the popular ministers are amenable to pulls and pressure from various quarters whereas President's rule, for one thing, need not have expected such pressures upon them and should have acted impartially where the interests of the whole State were concerned. But we cannot say that President's rule in Kerala has been impartial, particularly in certain matters which concerned certain parts of the States like Malabar.

People have been urging with regard to the fishing industry, which is one of the foremost industries of Kerala State, that certain headquarters and centres of fishing industry should be located in such centres as Tirur, Tanur and Ponani which are very important fishing centres. Nothing has been done so far with regard to that matter.

The fishing folks of Kerala are the poorest among the poor of the country and it is particularly so with regard to the fishermen of Malabar. Malabar deserves a special effort on the part of the Government, particularly of the President's rule, to raise at least to a small extent the position of these poor fishermen on the Malabar coast.

Then, people have been agitating now for decades about a small railway line from Feroke to Nelathur for opening up that part of Kerala which is full of natural resources and which also contains in it, as a part, the second largest timber yard in the world. That yard has no railway connection with the source of supply in that area.

This matter was raised long ago. Then it was said that it would be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan but it was not taken up. The Third Five Year Plan also has elapsed and now we are in the Fourth Five Year Plan. This question was raised in the Parliament and also in the Consultative Committee meeting on Kerala legislation. It did not elicit any reasonable reply. On the last occasion, recently, we were told that even the State list did not contain this new line, the Feroke-Nelathur line. That was all the reply. Why it was not contained there whether the claim made for the construction of that line was proper or not these questions were not explained and dealt with properly.

Finally, a few weeks ago a deputation from Kerala waited upon the Railway Minister and asked him that the Centre should take up this question of a small railway line of only 35 miles, since even the President's rule is not interested in that very important question. He said that the Centre would not take up such construction of a railway line, *suo moto*, by themselves except when they are put up by the State.

Once again in a meeting of Members of Parliament which was held

on the 18th October the question was put to them and the Government was asked to say why this was not included in the list of railways which the State Government recommended to the Centre. No reply was given to that question. However, we were assured that this railway would now be included in the list of railways.

When a question is put, there must at least be some reason given for not attending to it, but this question has been there for the past 20 years or so unanswered. This is with regard to Malabar, a region, which has been treated in this stepmotherly way even by the President's rule. But, as a matter of fact, the whole of Kerala is suffering from want of sufficient transport and communications. The only new line which was given to the whole of Kerala after Independence is the one which runs from Quilon to Ernakulam and there are many other gaps in the railway system which ought to be constructed for making the railway system a rational and a more useful one. The line about which I am especially urging will make the other lines also more profitable. It will increase the revenue of the other lines. It will open up a country which has been closed to the world market so far. Therefore I think, ther is time enough for them still to take the matter up and that railway line also must be constructed very soon.

Then, there was a technological survey of the Kerala State made about two years ago. That survey has dwelt upon the disabilities and disadvantages of that State. One important thing which that report has urged upon is the generation of electricity from the 44 perennial rivers that are flowing through Kerala. That survey, a very responsible survey, its report, has pointed out with facts and figures that the generation of electricity from these 44 rivers can be made a major industry of Kerala which would benefit not only Kerala but also the neighbouring States because the electricity that will be generated by the hydraulic project covering these 44 rivers will be able to cater to every possible kind of need of the State and also of the neighbouring States to a large extent. That is very profitable industrial proposition that will economically benefit Kerala as well as the neighbouring States. We do not know what this President's rule has done about it at all, whether they remember at all whether there was such a proposal by the technical survey. It has only once made a mention of such a thing.

Then, about the Kasergod question there was a dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore and the Congress High Command did not find it possible to settle that dispute. They wanted somehow to bring Mysore into line with their proposal, but they could not do that easily. Therefore they put some sugar into the drink which they wanted Mysore to swallow and that sugar was this Kasergod. At that time what did this President's rule do? It was in charge of the State and it must have been in the know of the feelings of the people in the matter. It did not at all stir its little finger about this question.

About the border dispute, there was nobody, not even the representative of Kerala, in the Congress Working Committee when it dealt with the subject and when the Government of India was going to act upon it. There was no popular Government in the State to have its say in the matter. All this must have been known to the State Government and they ought to have told the Government of India not to include this question within the purview of the one-man commission that they had appointed primarily for Mysore-Maharashtra dispute and that Kerala did not come into the picture at all. Somehow the Congress High Command wanted to make Mysore agree and to make it swallow the potion that was being administered to it; and Kasergod was used as a lump of sugar to make it drink that potion.

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

That is very unfair. The State Government in Kerala ought to have taken not of that and made a timely representation to the Centre.

This is not going to end there. This Congress Government always does just the wrong things which lead to more and more trouble. Now, this question had been taken as settled by the people so long, nobody raised that question at all either with the Congress High Command or with the Government. This is not to end there. This is going to produce a chain-reaction amongst the people in several parts of the country and that is what the Congress has done. There is a saying in Tamil that a man complained that he was called a bad man whenever he poked his finger into the eyes of whomsoever it might be. So, in this manner, the Congress does such wrong things again and again and when people complain, they say that it is not for them to complain. They do just the wrong thing. How did this question come up at all? How were the people of Kerala consulted in this matter? I hope, at least during the coming four months, the President's rule should avoid such mistakes and do the right thing for the people and remove some of the crying complaints of the people and make them a little more happy than what they are today.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Should I give my name again?

Mr. Chairman: Your name is there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the procedure?

Mr. Chairman: I am calling persons whose names are here. You cannot demand....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the procedure adopted?

Mr. Chairman: I am calling the Members from Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I protest against this. You do not know how to conduct the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Chairman: You please withdraw that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I will withdraw from the House if you want.

Mr. Chairman: That remark was against the Chair. A senior Member like you should not make a remark like this.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I belong to the second Oppostion party in this House and you disregard that.

Mr. Chairman: This is a Resolution concerning Kerala. I have been calling the Members from Kerala irrespective of Party affiliation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Parties are participating in the debate.

Mr. Chairman: That may be so. Your name will also come. You cannot enter into an argument with the Chair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There should be a limit to that.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, केरल जितना सुन्दर है, उतना ही केरल ने अपने शासन को असुन्दर बनाया है । जब से केरल में लोकतंत्र कायम हुआ है, करीब 6 बार राष्ट्रपति का शासन हुआ और 6 बार राष्ट्रपति का शासन उठा । इस से प्रतीत होता है कि जहां के लोग अधिक साक्षर हैं, सबसे अधिक शिक्षित हैं और जहां के लोग एक तरह से हिन्दुस्तान पर शासन करते हैं, अपने ऊपर शासन करने में असफल हुए हैं ।

श्री गोपालन ने कोचीन पोर्ट में सिल्टिंग का प्रश्न उठाया है । इस के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया ने एक कमेटी बनाई है । वह देखेगी कि जो सिल्टिंग कोचीन में होता है, उसको कहां तक दूर किया जा सकता है । कोचीन का पोर्ट हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत सुन्दर पोर्ट है प्राकृतिक पोर्ट है, अच्छा पोर्ट है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंन्ट का ही नहीं, सारे राष्ट्र का इस में हित है कि कोचीन पोर्ट की तरक्की हो। कोचीन पोर्ट ही एक ऐसा पोर्ट है जो कि नेवल पोर्ट है जहां नेवल इंस्टालेशनन्ज हैं । इस लिये आप देखेंगें कि इस विषय में हम चिंतित हैं कि कोचीन पोर्ट की सिल्टिंग जल्द से जल्द कम हो । श्री इस्माइल जी ने फिशिंग बोट्स की बात उठाई है । मालाबार के रहने वाले बहुत से फिशरमैनों की बोट्स अच्छी नहीं हैं। गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया चाहती है कि जितनी भी फिशिंग बोट्स और सेलिंग वैसल्ज हैं, उनको मकैनाइज्ड किया जाय, लेकिन हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है बजाय इस के कि सरकार फिशरमैनों और सेलिंग वैसल्ज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐड देने के लिए तैयार है, लोन देने के वास्ते तैयार है, लेकिन मालाबार के लोगों ने इस से लाभ नहीं उठाया है । हमें आशा है कि मालाबार के लोग और केरल के जो फिशरमैन और सेलिंग वैसल के लोग हैं, वे डीजल इन्जन लगायेंगे और अपनी बोट्स को मकैनाइज्ड करेंगे ।

श्री इस्माइल साहब ने रेलवे लाइन की बात उठाई है । हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि त्रिवेन्द्रम से केपकमोरिन तक रेलवे लाइन हो जाय, वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं है और इस का बनना बहुत जरूरी है ।

श्री इस्माइल साहब ने एक और सवाल टिम्बर का उठाया है। कोचीन में बहुत अच्छे शहतीर होते हैं । उनका उपयोग कैसे हो । इस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने भी जब मैं पोर्ट का इंस्पैक्शन कर रहा था, सुझाव दिया था । वहां पर 'वेपुर' एक बहुत अच्छा पोर्ट है । मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था । एन्टी माइन स्वीपर लोहे का नहीं बनता है । लकड़ी का बनता है, अगर लोहे का बनेगा तो मेगनेटिक माइन्ज से टकरा कर टूट जायगा । टिम्बर वहां का बहुत अच्छा है । इस लिये अगर वेपुर में एन्टी माइन्ज स्वीपर के लिये एक शिप यार्ड बनायें, तो वहां टिम्बर का बहुत अच्छा उपयोग हो सकेगा । वहां पर एक नई इण्डस्ट्री कायम हो सकती है । केरल के टिम्बर के जो जहाज बनते हैं, वे इतने अच्छे होते हैं कि आज 100 वर्ष पहले के बने हुए जहाज आज भी तैर रहे है । आज भी वे जहाज मौजूद हैं । यह कहना चाहता हूं अगर यहां के टिम्बर के बारे में रिसर्च हो, तो एन्टी माइन्ज स्वीपर हिन्दुस्तान के लिये ही नहीं बन सकते, बल्कि आप दूसरे मुल्कों को भी बनाकर बेच सकते हैं । अभी तक कनेडा का टिम्बर ऐसा है, जिसको सारी दूनिया के लोग एन्टी माइन्ज स्वीपर के लिये खरीदती है, अगर केरल में रिसर्च की जाय तो यहां का टिम्बर भी एन्टी माइन्ज स्वीपर के लिये काम में आ सकता है । एक बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान में कायम हो सकती है ।

जहां तक कोचीन शिपयार्ड का सवाल है, यह मामला बहुत दिनों से पेंडिंग है। अभी तक वहां पर पूरी जमीन का भी एक्वीजीशन नहीं हुआ है, कुल 66 एकड़ लैण्ड का एक्वीजीशन हुआ है, जब कि शिपयार्ड के लिये करीब करीब 100 एकड़ से ज्यादा लैण्ड की आवश्यकता है । हमें आशा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को पूरा किया जायगा, क्योंकि हमें अपने हिन्दुस्तान का करीब करीब बहुत रुपया, करोड़ों रुपया हर साल फौरेन शिप्स खरीदने के वास्ते फौरेन कन्ट्रीज को देना पड़ता है । अगर शिपयार्ड की लैण्ड का एक्वीजीशन जल्दी हो गया तो यह काम तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकता है ।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

वहां पर "हैकल" एक छोटी सी पोर्ट है, माइनर पोर्ट है, लेकिन यहां पर नदियां आकर मिलती हैं। नदियों के मिलने के कारण पोर्ट की महत्ता बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। माइनर पोर्ट्स सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंन्ट के अधीन नहीं हैं, माइनर पोर्ट्स और इन्टरमीडियरी पोर्ट्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सब्जैक्ट है। वहां पर चूंकि राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, इस लिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि "हैकल" पोर्ट की तरक्की के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। आप देखेंगे कि ट्रिवेन्ड्रम से ले कर कालीकट तक बड़े अच्छे अच्छे और सुन्दर पोर्ट हैं इस लिये उस का विकास होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। वहां के पीपल बड़े साफ सुथरे हैं, अच्छे एजुकेटेड भी ज्यादा हैं। इस लिये जो उन की एनर्जी है उस को डाइवर्ट कर के यूटिलाइज करना चाहिये और वहां पर तीन चार छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्री लगाई जानी चाहियें ताकि वहां के लोग इंडस्ट्री माइन्डेड हों।

केरल की एकानमी जो है वह एग्रीकल्चर एकानमी है, चाहे क्वायेर हो, चाहे कैश्युनट हो या दूसरी चीज हो। इस लिये केरल को इंडस्ट्रीयलाइज किया जाये। वहां पर दो तीन इंडस्ट्री लगाई जानी चाहियें। लेकिन केरल में यह बात विशेष रूप से जरूरी है कि कोई भी इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट तब तक केरल में इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिये तैयार नही होगा जब तक उस को यह भय रहेगा कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी केरल मे हमेशा हड़ताल करती रहेगी, स्ट्राइक करती रहेगी, यूनियन बनायेगी। जहां तक केरल का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, सब को एक होकर केरल को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करना चाहिये। तभी वहां की भुखमरी और वहां का अनएम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो सकता है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: As far as I am concerned, there is absolutely no question of supporting this motion. This motion is the continuation of the original sin committed by this Government when they did not give a chance even for the elected members of the Kerala Legislature in the mid-term elections to meet and consult among themselves whether it was possible for them to come together and form a Government. The Government, after that, has gone on repeating certain arguments, giving certain reasons, for the continuation of President's rule almost for the last two years.

Our State is an unfortunate one because perhaps our State is the only one State after Independence which has had to go through such a long period of President's rule. At least certain elements in our State felt that the President's rule was a kind of a salvation from political parties. Of course, it was due to their political backwardness that they thought like that at that time, but today I can tell Mr. Hathi that he may not be able to find a single person in our State who would like to continue President's rule for a single day longer because that has been the experience of our people all these months and years when we have had different Governors and different advisers.

I do not want to refer to past history because all these discussions may now be relevant only in theory because the Government at this stage cannot be expected with any kind of persuasion to have an earlier election in the Kerala State.

As Mr. A. K. Gopalan has pointed out, the recent experience of keeping the entire Legislature in refrigerator, so to say, in Punjab when they had to resort to President's rule is a contrast to what has happened in Kerala. I do not want to repeat all that Mr. Gopalan has said, but it has opened the eyes of all when they saw that when it suited the Union Government and the Congress Party, they kept the Legislature in Punjab in the refrigerator, so that it could be taken out whenever they wanted it. They did it and they found Constitutional means of doing it, while in our State they

could not even keep the Legislature in abeyance making use of the same provision, if not for the formation of a Government, at least for the election of a few members to the Rajya Sabha. Even that was not allowed and the result is that we have hardly 50 per cent representation in Rajya Sabha today. This Union Government and the Congress Party leadership are exposed before the people of India for their undemocratic and authoritarian behaviour and especially in their attitude towards the people's aspirations in my State. It is now clear as daylight that they are capable of double standards in everything, including such important matters as that of Constitutional procedure as regards the formation of governments and Ministries in various States. But the Minister hoped and wished that in the post-election period, in 1967, Kerala may have an elected Government and a popular rule. We also hope so. At least the people are decided to have it. They will have it, but we would like to see what the powers that be at the Centre are going to do. Again they will be faced with a test. There is no doubt about that and I do not know whether they will do justice. But my feeling is that the post-1967 situation in the country as a whole will be such that the hands of the Government will be forced to do justice to the people of my State.

Almost all the issues that immediately concern my people were highlighted by the previous speakers. So I would only lend my strong support to the voice already raised on various issues that concern our people.

Now the question of the Fourth Five-Year Plan is the most vital one as far as our State is concerned. That is why, all the members laid stress on the fact that it is a misfortune that when the Plan is being finalised, there is no popular Government there. This is not the first time that this has happened. When the Second Five-Year Plan was framed, again there was President's rule there, there was no popular Government. And this time we know what will happen if it is only left to the ICS advisers who will be coming to Delhi to meet the Planning Commission Members for the allotment in the State sector. There is going to be a meeting of the Planning Advisory Board at Trivandrum on the 9th and some of my colleagues are going to attend that meeting. But it is my feeling that the advisers should be aided, if possible, if it is permissible, by highly placed non-official persons who know the problems of Kerala, in the discussions with the Planning Commission. I would request the Home Minister to find out whether it is possible for him to arrange non-officials also to go with the Kerala representatives before the Planning Commission. I do not go into the details of the Kerala Plan. I should like to support the point raised by my friend, Mr. Kakkan, that Kerala should have a substantial investment in the Fourth Five-Year Plan in order to remove the regional disparity which is the declared aim of the Five-Year Plans. As far as Kerala is concerned, all economic experts have recommended that there should be a substantial investment in the field of industry. In the three Five-Year Plans we went by default. That should not happen this time.

17.00 hrs.

On the problem of raising this vexed question of Kasargode before the Boundary Commission appointed by the Government, the Government should know one thing: irrespective of Parties, the Kerala people have resented that issue being raised before the Commission. I do not know whether the people sitting two thousand miles away from Kerala really realise the intensity of the resentment of the people of my State.

As far as my party is concerned it is very clearly laid down that we would be supporting the demarcation of boundaries on the basis of certain well-accepted principles like contiguity, language, people's will and village as the unit. Shri A.K. Gopalan has made

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

it clear that that is the position of his party. Actually, when we are united, all along we had been pleading for the acceptance of these principles in the demarcation of boundaries after the reorganisation. But the difficulty is that this Government has always hesitated to accept these valid principles on all questions. And this is one of the issues which has got complicated not only in my State, not only with regard to the dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra but as far as the disputes in all the States in India are concerned. Actually, Government have invited a lot of trouble on themselves by refusing to accept these principles.

17.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, they will have to face the music in Punjab. I am told that the Punjab leaders including Sant Fateh Singh are contemplating to start an agitation to get justice as far as Chandigarh is concerned, and as far as some border areas of Hariana and Punjab are concerned. All these issues were kept boiling because Government had failed to recognise valid principles which can be democratically accepted by the people in the demarcation of a boundary. Now, what has been done is that an entire taluk has been thrown open as a disputed area in my State. We never knew about it. It came as a bolt from the blue. It appears Government want to barter away a part of our State to Shri Nijalingappa, the Mysore Chief Minister who may lose a part of his State to Maharashtra. As a result of the dispute between these two States, Kerala also has been dragged into this. Of course, there was some agitation going on in that area for some time. I do not deny that. But to throw open an entire taluk as a controversial area is a very wrong step on the part of the Central Government. I do not want to use strong language on this particular question because already the people are very much agitated over this question. I am not interested in working up heat over this matter. I would only submit that Government should not dismiss this issue as a silly small matter. In this connection, we would like to place two requests before Government.

One is that the question of the dispute regarding territories in taluks in our State should be raised only when there is a popular government, because we apprehend that the case of Kerala cannot be argued before the commission by the advisers' regime. So, it should only be taken up when there is a popular government.

Secondly, it was very wrong on the part of Government to appoint a commission without any terms of reference. We should like to suggest that there should be terms of reference and these should include the question of a village as the unit and not a taluk as a unit, with language as the primary consideration and contiguity as the other consideration. These should be the terms of reference, and then this issue should be taken up only after a popular government and a legislature come into being.

As far as the major projects are concerned, which were promised for my State, this question has already been referred to by the previous speakers. But I should like to draw especially Shri Hathi's attention to his pet project, to the project which he always says is his pet project, because when he was the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power he had actually initiated work on this Idikki hydro-electric project, which is a very precious project and which is a prestige project for Kerala. He should know what has happened in between.

Shri Hathi: There is no cut in that project.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I shall be very happy if there is not going to be any cut in that project. We have come

to know that political pulls also have come into it. Even in regard to projects we all know that there are political pulls from behind. Shri Hathi will please enquire whether there is a proposal in the middle of the project—the project is in hand, it is being implemented, much money is spent, the entire report is ready—from the CWPC to the Kerala Electricity Board that instead of a concrete dam, they may have a masonry dam. Now, I have many reports with me that some people are interested to see that this concrete is changed into masonry because some big contractors did not get the contract for this concrete dam; if it is masonry dam, they may again get it. There is a lot of tussle going on and contractors, the supporters of contractors, Ministers who bless the contractors, all come into the picture. But my only anxiety, as the anxiety of many other Members from my State, is that as a result of these pulls and pressures, the project should not suffer. Shri Hathi must personally see to it that sufficient money is allotted for this hydro-electric project so that we have the first generator in 1970-71 as it is scheduled today. I urge upon Government to see that immediately an agreement is signed with the Canadian collaborators. We understand that they are very uneasy about it because after many years, they are ready, they have offered their credit, their engineers are on the spot in Kerala, at the site of the project. But still the Government is hesitating to sign the real contract. I do not know what is the reason for the delay. The signing of the contract should be expedited.

I do not want to go into details, but I urge upon the Minister to see that the uanimous recommendation of the parliamentary consultative committee on the problem of forest settlers should be immediately accepted and implemented by the State Government. I had a meeting recently with the Governor of the State in connection with this question after the consultative committee meeting, and then I was surprised to see that in spite of a unanimous recommendation by the parliamentary consultative committee, the Governor was saying, 'I do not know. Some newspapers have written editorials against it after the decision of the parliamentary consultative committee. So may be the next Government will tackle it. I will not do anything in the matter.' This is a very strange attitude for a Governor and the Government to take, because a newspaper editorial is no more valid than a considered recommendation, and a unanimous recommendation at that, of the consultative committee for Kerala.

So without any delay that question should be settled. I was a member of the sub-committee which went into the details of the question and I am convinced in my mind that our report has taken into consideration the interests of the settlers as well as the interests of the State. I am convinced that there cannot be a better solution than that suggested by the Maniyangadan sub-committee that was unanimously accepted by the parliamentary consultative committee.

I will not take much time. Many of the issues were referred to. But on one particular question, I want immediate action from Government, the question of private forests in the Malabar area. This is a very vital question for the State. As a matter of fact, the Rubber Board wanted 30,000 acres for the planting of rubber during the 4th Plan. They have money in their hands; they are prepared to invest. 30,000 acres can be got in Kerala's conditions today only from the private forests of Malabar which are going to waste today.

I understand that there is a draft Bill before the Government of India sent from the State Government. What is the delay in giving final sanction to that draft Bill from the Centre? That should be done without any delay. It should be passed into an Act by the President. Then the forests will come into the hands of Government. The Rubber Board can have their share.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

There is a proposal for oil palm cultivation. So many things are there; I do not go into details. But it is an urgent matter and I draw Government's attention to it.

Now, Kerala is the land of cocoanuts. In our language "keram" means cocoanut, and name Kerala itself is derived from that. I am afraid many of us are feeling that the entire cocoanut cultivation in my State may be ruined, may be destroyed by a disease which is destroying tens of thousands of acres. Nearly 70 million trees are already destroyed. On this particular question a lot of research has taken place, but our feeling is that not sufficient care is given to it. Over and above this, in the interests of big people who are in the soap industry, recently the Government has liberalised the import of copra from Ceylon and Philippines. We are not against the import of copra as such, but we want to see that the import of copra is not liberalised in such a way that the price of cocoanut is affected substantially. Now, that is being done and the price has fallen very heavily these days. So, there should be a limit on the import of copra. Otherwise, there should be some mechanism to see that the price of indigenous copra and cocoanut produced in Kerala, Mysore, Madras and other States is kept at a certain minimum level.

I conclude by making a request to the hon. Minister to see that even for the short period that remains till the general elections, hardly four months, the Government should tell the two Advisers—they are practically the Ministers in my State today, they are almost considered to be Ministers—that they should try to adapt themselves (it is not possible for them, they are ICS people brought up in a peculiar way) to the democratic procedures in this country. Even though Kerala is unfortunate to have President's rule, at least the Advisers and the Governor should adapt themselves as much as possible to absorb the sentiments, the feelings, of the common people in our State, so that the complaints against the present Government that it is a bureaucratic, wooden-headed Government, and so that the grievances of the people are reduced as much as possible, because our feeling is that even the decisions taken by the topmost consultative committee in our State are not respected and implemented by these people.

I will sum up by telling my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh who was kind enough to intervene in the debate as the only non-Kerala member—he said the Kerala people do not know how to administer themselves—that he is thoroughly mistaken. Provided he and his party show democratic spirit and respect the provisions of the Constitution, the Kerala people will look after themselves. Leave them to their fate. Mr. Raghunath Singh should not try to teach them lessons in administering themselves. The difficulty is that he and his Government have tried to do their best to see that a popular set-up is not there when they are not in a majority. So, they should try to be really democratic, really broad-hearted, and try to respect the provisions of their own Constitution. Then, Kerala will look after its own problems. All this talk of industrialists not coming to Kerala because of labour trouble there is all bogus. He should try to see the figures of man-days lost in Kerala and in other States. It is below the all-India average, but the myth is spread by friends like Mr. Raghunath Singh that Kerala is a hot place, that labour there is up in arms etc. I may say they are sensible people, but, of course, they will go on strike when somebody misbehaves. So, this is a myth. We will see that we industrialise and administer ourselves, we will give a good deal to our people provided we are given the opportunity to do so.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, I rise to support this resolution. I am amazed to find that even such an innocent resolution can be opposed. All

this talk is irrelevant and has nothing to do with the resolution. The only purpose here is to extend the President's rule for six months. Do the Opposition people think that an election can be held and a representative Government installed in Kerala in less than six months by the end of April? Elections are going to be held throughout the country in the month of February and then a new Government is to be installed. This Resolution was considered initially also and Members from both sides have expressed the same opinion and then the President's rule was enforced there and then it was said that this will end after the General elections were held throughout the country. Can this be opposed on the ground of practicability? Knowing a little of Kerala, I say this. My friends complained that only one non-Kerala Member spoke. I know a little of Kerala being on the consultative committee and Kerala is a land of plenty, a land of very good and very intelligent people and I am sure that they are fed up with elements which come in the way of prosperity in Kerala and therefore this time they are going to return Congress to power, as it is only that way the raw materials of Kerala, the independence of Kerala and the goodness of Kerala can be marshalled for the benefit of the whole country and for the benefit of Kerala. I had been to Kashmir and I had been to Kerala. I find Kerala exceeding Kashmir in its natural bounties. Is such a land to be used for slogans, for exploitation by certain political slogans? It is a great misfortune for our country that the land carved out of Parasurama's plough is in this position. That Kerala which Parasurama created is a land of plenty. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain and Shri Bhagwan Sahai have done you a lot of good and have given the feeling that progress and plenty is more material than slogans. They say that communism breeds in poverty. But it is amazing that it breeds in plenty in Kerala. A senior officer was travelling with me once and he told me: I am earning Rs. 1600 a month and I am sending Rs. 1200 to my boys and spend only Rs. 400 on myself; what my son does is that in the morning at 8.00 O' clock he goes to the coffee house with a communist paper and another boy whose father is earning comes there with a communist paper and there such people assemble and they quarrel at the coffee house. The father is earning throughout the country; in any part of the world you will find a man of Kerala earning. But a man who has nothing to do talks of slogans; it is only a man who does not want prosperity who talks of slogans. I may tell my friends opposite that times are changing and during this period of President's rule the people of Kerala have learnt the way to prosperity and plenty; they are not going to be misled this time. Elections will be held at the proper time and Congress will come into power. I support this Resolution.

Shri Mohammed Koya (Kozhikode): Sir, the time has come for the Government to reconsider their stand on President's rule. President's rule is the rule of the advisers and the ICS officers and that is the only alternative according to our Constitution, when there is a constitutional deadlock. But I think this will not work satisfactorily; the people in Kerala are fed up with the President's rule, and there may be situations like this in other States also. Therefore, the Government must consider whether there is any other alternative than the President's rule, giving all the administrative powers to a few ICS and IAS officers.

As far as Kerala is concerned, all the advisers and even the Chief Secretary and the Governor are from outside Kerala, we have now heard what impression a gentleman who is not very fond of Kerala will have. Shri Dixit betrayed his ignorance about Kerala; and he was there only for a few days. He is a typical example of what kind of people we are getting from Uttar Pradesh. If these kind of people come there to rule us,

[Shri Mohammed Koya]

may God save us. That is the only answer I can give. I do not know whether Shri Dixit is an astrologer of Haveli Ram type, who has now predicted that there will be a Congress Government in Kerala after the next elections!

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The people of Kerala are generally charming.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Of course, I accept the compliment. But Shri Dixit will utterly be disappointed to find that a non-Congress, stable Government will take over the administration of Kerala after the next election. He mentioned how the Congress were ruling the country for the last 19 years; well, that we are witnessing today. How such a situation has come to pass today in the whole country? We, the educated people of Kerala, cannot tolerate any more such a state of affairs. Some Members were complaining that the people of Kerala are educated; that is one fault! Shri Raghunath Singh was saying that we do not know how to administer. He does not know how many administrators Kerala has given to the world: ambassadors, Ministers, even Cabinet Ministers. Very efficient people came from Kerala and they have administered not only Kerala but other States also. In every part of India, you will find administrators from Kerala. I wonder where Shri Raghunath Singh got his information from. I think he was not paying a good compliment to Shri A. M. Thomas who started as Deputy Minister and who has risen, by his own ability in administration, as Minister of State.

Some of the hon. Members who spoke before me have pointed out the question of Kasergod. There was no urgency, no necessity, on the part of the Congress Working Committee and later on by the Government to create confusion on this score in that part of the country. The dispute was between Mysore and Maharashtra; there was no necessity to bring Kerala into the picture and now all sorts of trouble are going on there. At Kumbla, there was a clash between the Karnataka students and Malayalee students. All this is the creation of the Government and it is all due to the shortsighted policy of the Union Government. President's rule, as many hon. Members have said here, is the rule of the IAS people; it is full of red-tapism indulged in by a set of people who belong to a particular school of thought, who have not much regard for the democratic institutions. We have a consultative committee for Kerala. As a matter of fact, this consultative committee is really useless. Nothing can be done there. We make decisions. But the ICS officers and the Secretaries act according to their own whims and fancies. Examples were given by Shri Maniyangadan. It was a unanimous decision of the Kerala consultative committee, on the Maniyangadan committee's report on the eviction from forest land; it was the unanimous decision that it should be accepted. But nothing has so far been done. There was the question of withdrawal of cases in connection with the Kerala bandh. Shri Hathi will know how much time they took to implement this decision of the consultative committee. I suggest that even if they are to impose President's rule on the State, the consultative committee should be given some more powers, and, if necessary, the Constitution should be amended. The people should be allowed to bring forward their grievances and other complaints before the consultative committee. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: There is much noise; order, order.

Shri Mohammed Koya: When the consultative committee meetings were held in Trivandrum, hundreds of people from all parts of the State came and presented memoranda, ventilating various grievances; there

were teachers, gram sevikas and people from various walks of life throughout the State. When we bring these matters to the committee, Shri Hathi always reminds us that this is only a consultative committee. He says, we cannot take decisions and the Government is not bound by the decisions. The time has come when, even if it is necessary to have President's rule, Government must have some machinery by which the people can voice their grievances and they should not be left to the mercy of a few ICS officers.

So far as development is concerned, we have nobody in the Cabinet. There was nobody from Kerala in the Congress Working Committee. There is no popular Government. Who will look after Kerala? Malabar, which was in Madras State under British rule, has been completely neglected. It is a rule of the ICS people in the Trivandrum Secretariat and we cannot get justice at their hands.

There is the question of aerodrome in Calicut. Calicut is one of the oldest cities. It is the second biggest city in the timber trade. The oldest teak plantation is in Nilambur which is in Kozhikode district. Even in that district, there is no aerodrome. We were promised an aerodrome in the first plan, then we were promised in the second plan and then in the third plan that we would have an aerodrome. But simply because we have no popular Government, the ICS officers who have come from outside do not care for us and we have not so far got an aerodrome for the last so many years. Then there is the question of the Melattur-Feroke railway also. There is so much of red-tapism. Even when it is a question of bringing some money to the Government. Government is not acting at all. Some private party wanted to mine iron ore in Edakkara near Calicut and they applied for a licence. The lease deed is not prepared up-till today. Whenever we went to the Secretariat, nothing was done. We cannot ask questions there because there is no Assembly. So, the only thing we can do is to have periodical discussions in Parliament. I hope Mr. Hathi will at least take note of these things and ask his Advisers to act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by Mr. Hathi that the President's rule in Kerala be extended till the general elections take place. One hon. member said that in the next general elections, the Congress will be returned to power. Some of my hon. friends have taken exception to that remark. This remark does not emanate from any member of the Congress Party in Parliament. This is not a figment of their imagination. This is not the result of their fevered brains. This is something which is being said in many newspapers of India. Therefore, I have no doubt that after the next general elections Kerala will have a firm and stable Government, which will give Kerala peace and prosperity and those items of development which the Kerala people have not been given so far, and also those amenities of life which they have been deprived of so far.

Somebody described Kerala as the land of cocoanuts. Cocoanuts are very dear to Brahmans, trough I do not believe in castes. But I have vested interests in Kerala; one of my ancestors—I cannot deny my ancestors; though I may deny my caste, I cannot deny my great ancestors—Parasuram, was responsible for carving this State of Kerala, for bringing out the State of Kerala out of the sea.

At the same time, I may submit that I had a very good friend there and I had plans with that gentleman to settle down in Kerala after I had retired from my political life. Alas, that dear friend of mine, Mr. Raja Mani, is no more, and I do not know what will happen after I retire from my political life. Still, I would like to go to Kerala.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Now I want to say one or two things. People have criticised the President's Rule. I want to tell you very plainly and frankly that there was a lot of agitation, so far as primary school teachers of Kerala were concerned. The Primary Aided School Teachers' Association, whose membership is around 3 lakhs, said that they would march from a point in Kerala to Trivandrum on a particular date. They said that they would start a kind of hunger-strike, because they wanted the disparity of salaries between private school teachers and Government school teachers should be removed.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister wants to make a speech. So, the hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

17.32 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: INCIDENTS IN DELHI

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, I come to report to the House the shocking events of this afternoon. I have no words to express my anguish at what has happened. The whole House will, I am sure, join me in condemning unequivocally the violence and hooliganism indulged in by sections of the procession which converged at Parliament House shortly after mid-day. Full information has not yet been collected.

It seems that the procession, organised by the organisations and groups supporting ban on cow slaughter reached Parliament House at about 12.30 P.M. Even prior to reaching Parliament House, stray incidents of stoning of public and private property had been reported. The main procession continued to be peaceful till about 1.30 P.M. At that stage, Swami Rameshwaranand addressed the gathering and delivered a highly inflammable speech . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Home Minister is making a statement. Let him make the statement first.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सेठ गोविन्द दास उनके बाद बोले हैं, उनका भाषण हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रार्डर, ग्रार्डर ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : बात ठीक है । जब एक सदस्य के बारे में कहा जाता है तो जो दूसरे सदस्य बोले हैं उस दल के, उनके बारे में भी तो बताया जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रब सब सुनें स्टेटमेंट को ।

Shri Nanda: As I said, I cannot give complete information just now. Several facts have to be gathered.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): We have got a tape-record of the speech of Swami Rameshwaranand.

Shri Nanda: He asked the audience what is the use of their staying there and exhorted them to go and surround Parliament House . . . (*Interruption*).

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : ग्रंग्रेजी में तो बोलते ही नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear him now.

Shri Nanda: . . . . . and to prevent Ministers from coming out. The police had to resort to lathi-charge to prevent this crowd from advancing. They retreated a little and threw brickbats at the police. The police had then to use tear-gas. Mounted police followed by foot constables then tried to keep them under control. The crowd assaulted one of the mounted policemen who was knocked down. Some of them also set fire

to the garden of Akashvani Bhavan. A number of cars and scooters parked in the compound of Transport Bhavan, and Shram Shakti Bhavan were completely burnt down. They also attacked Akashvani Bhavan. The police had to open fire. As a result of firing the crowd began to retreat. While retreating it set fire to a large number of private and public vehicles parked in various offices and also tried to set fire to a number of office buildings. The full picture of the damage and destruction caused by the mob has yet to emerge.

According to reports received so far, at least eight persons have been seriously injured. Two out of them are reported to have died. While retreating the crowd set fire to a petrol pump on Irwin Road. Akashvani Bhavan has been considerably damaged and one NDMC and one postal van are reported to have been completely burnt near Gole Dakhana.

The police had a most difficult task and were up against heavy odds. I am sure, the House will join me in expressing high appreciation of the police force for the manner in which they had performed this very unpleasant duty.

Today's deplorable happenings underline the great danger from violence to the fabric of orderly society. It is clear that the grim situation has been brought about by sustained instigation to violence. We are taking steps to put down firmly this lawlessness and vandalism. Government have decided not to allow processions within a sizable distance of Parliament. I am thinking that this might well be up to two miles radius. I am sure all Members of the House strongly condemn the misdeeds of those who have indulged in this senseless orgy of destruction.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I think, we are meeting here under the shadow of an outrageous tragedy a part of which I had also occasion to witness—a tragedy which has been created by a band of hooligans and miscreants, a tragedy which might well have been brought about by pre-meditated efforts on the part of these hooligans. It seems to me that at this moment the merits of banning cow slaughter are not in question. They are not the main points for us to consider. We are meeting here, I think, to consider the national calamity that is being brought about slowly but surely by those who destroy every semblence of law and order in this country. We are not here merely to philosophise or to find and dwell on various possible explanations for this tragedy. We are here to deal with the situation in a strong way and the Government must—the country expects it of the Government—provide a strong and understanding administration to the people, and hooliganism and vandalism must be dealt with in the severest possible manner. Buildings have been destroyed which had nothing to do with politics whatever. Private vehicles had been destroyed and set to fire for no reason at all. I think, it is right and proper for us to condemn those who incite, condone or give quarter to this kind of violence. The time has come when this Government's responsibility in this matter has to be proved and fulfilled every inch of the way. Everything that the Government does is watched with great interest, understanding and support by the people of this country inasmuch as law and order is the very basic foundation of democracy itself. Democracy may be imperilled if violence is allowed to have its way . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): We protest against groomed speeches.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The whole thing seems to have been stage-managed . . . (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : ये श्री नन्दा और श्री पाटिल के साधू हैं।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is highly objectionable for anyone to suggest this.

I refuse to yield either to anyone in the Opposition or in the Government in the matter of objectivity . . . (*Interruptions*) I object to this that it was stage-managed. As a matter of fact, I was very close to the scene of the occurrence. I heard Mr. Govind Das who made a plea for a peaceful agitation. But now the question is not of the merits of cow-slaughter but it is of peace and order. I think, everybody would agree that we must put it down with strong hands.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा एक इंस्टीट्यूट कायम किया गया है, जिस के डायरेक्टर माननीय सदस्य बनाए गए हैं । इस तरह लोगों को चापलूसी सिखाई जा रही है ।

Shri Ranga: I do not know whether I should say anything at all on this occasion in the light of what, I should say, the Chair has done or what has happened and, therefore, I do not wish to say anything more than demand a judicial inquiry into the whole matter and also the payment of compensation to all those, whether they are on the side of the police or on the side of the public who have lost their lives and their property. Beyond that, I wish to lodge my protest against the manner in which this thing seems to have been stage-managed.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Maundsar): I had already made a demand in my reply to the No-Confidence Motion a little earlier. What has happened is certainly not liked by many of us and I can say not liked by anyone. But at the same time, it is most necessary to find out how these results have been arrived at....

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस को कनडेम कीजिए ।

श्री बागड़ी : ऐसी की घटनाओं को भी कनडेम करना चाहिए । वह इन के घर का मामला है ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: ....and how these hooligans or whosoever they may be have brought about a certain state of affairs in our country. Today, from the very beginning it was noticeable that some unruly elements had got in and it was the Goveanment's duty to see.... (*Interruptions*) They are howling. Don't howl unnecessarily. It was the duty of the Government to see that the situation would not go out of hand. Proper precautions ought to have been taken and those precautions, to my mind, were not properly taken. It is no use finding fau't with a group of people or with certain men who might have got out of hand and got irritated. The whole position that is to be judged is this that when such a huge procession was in the offing and the Govenment had notice of it for such a long time, what steps were taken by the Government to prevent this group from getting out of hand. That is one thing. Secondly, the demand that is to be made is this, as how it is that the police, and under what circumstances, had to resort to firing, whether it was the setting to fire of the various small vehicles, private or Government, and was it by hooligans or by some agent provocateurs also. The whole point has got to be determined and, I think, the sober demand that has been made by the leader of the Swatantra Party, Prof. Ranga, is not a very wrong demand....

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why are you afraid of it? Don't be afraid of. It is a demand to which, I think, every democratic reasonable Government is bound to yield and that demand must be acceded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, this is a day too sad for words and the agony in the hearts of us all has been given expression by the Home Minister. I and my colleagues, Shri Nath Pai and Shri Hem Barua, went out twice to

see what was happening, and it is with a great wrench in my heart and in the hearts of my colleagues here and those of us who were outside at the time that I express my feelings of utter sorrow and pan. What was jeopardized today was something which all of us hold very dear and for which patriots have suffered and struggled and sacrificed during the last few decades. I saw blood on Parliament Street; I saw the dead and injured also on Parliament Street. I am not here to apportion the blame today for what happened this afternoon. The truth will be out sooner rather than later, but the blood that I saw was Indian, India's blood, and the fires that went up, the smoke that went up, showed that India, Delhi itself, New Delhi, and Parliament House itself, was not far from being afire. This grave moment should set all our minds thinking. In our effort to save whether it be the well-cherished cow or anything else let us also be careful, let us be anxious, let us all bend our energies to the effort of preserving and promoting liberty, democracy and Parliamentary institutions for which we have laboured, toiled and suffered all these years. Let us go all out to save the cow which is very necessary for agriculture, for our economy, but, Sir, so many other things are also there and the greatest of these things are democracy and liberty. Let these not be endangered, and I appeal to friends on that side of the House who are in such large numbers and whose Government could have acted better during the last few months so that this calamity might not have come to pass, as I appeal to friends on this side, that it should be our common endeavour in the coming months to see to it, to ensure, that liberty, democracy and Parliamentary institutions are promoted, and strengthened, so that every man, woman and child in our country may have life and have it more abundantly. Let us hope that with our common endeavour, our joint endeavour, to which I summon, I appeal to all to join, to the people outside also we shall see that such tragedies are never, never, never repeated in future.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी के बयान के मुताबिक स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द जी के भाषण के बाद वहां पर तीन वक्ताओं के भाषण और हुए । एक तो कांग्रेस के नेता थे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या नाम है उनका ?

श्री बागड़ी : सेठ गोविन्द दास । और उन के बाद प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी बोले ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी पहले बोले थे ।

श्री बागड़ी । और भी कांग्रेस के नेता वहां पर मंच पर थे । श्री कमलनयन बजाज भी वहां पर थे ।

दो किस्म की क्रान्तियां होती हैं : एक टूटी की क्रान्ति और एक सामूहिक क्रान्ति मैं गृह-मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस सामूहिक क्रान्ति को जन्म दिया जा रहा है, क्या उस को तोड़ने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से टूट की क्रान्ति चलाई जा रही है, जिस में कांग्रेस की आपस की धड़ेबन्दी है, चाहे वह आन्ध्र में हो और चाहे दिल्ली में । जो यह टूटी क्रान्ति सरकार की तरफ से चलाई जा रही है, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि इस तरीके से जो दिल्ली के अन्दर मकान जले, खून बहा, वह देश की जनता का खून था, जब हम एक तरफ इसकी निन्दा करते हैं कि खून बहा, मकान जले, तो यह जानना भी बहुत जरूरी है कि कौन कहां इसकी जड़ में है, क्या केवल कांग्रेसियों की आपसी टूट की जो क्रान्ति है, उसके कारण ऐसा हुआ , इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या सरकार अदालती जांच करवाने के लिये तैयार है, जिससे कि . .

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : नहीं का मतलब है कि आप गुनहगार हैं, आप सब गुनहगार हैं । चाहे आन्ध्र हो या दिल्ली सब इसी तरह से जलता रहेगा ।

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप और सारा सदन इस बात को जानता है कि मैं गऊ रक्षा का कितना समर्थक हूं, लेकिन आज जो कुछ हुआ है और जिस तरह से जो भी हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग सरकार को इसके सम्बन्ध में दोष देना चाहते हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं वहां पर मौजूद था

श्री बागड़ी : क्यों गये थे ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं वहां पर गया हुआ था और मैं कह सकता कि जो कुछ हुआ है, उसके लिये सरकार जरा भी दोषी नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा आप दोषी हैं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेन्ट के सदस्य इस तरह से लोगों को कहें

श्री मधु लिमये : मंच किस का था ?

डा० गोविन्द दास कि पार्लियामेन्ट को जा कर घेर लिया जाय, हमारे मंत्रियों को बाहर निकलने की इजाजत न दी जाय, पार्लियामेन्ट के सदस्य इस प्रकार की बात कहें, इससे ज्यादा खेद की बात प्रजातन्त्र के लिये कोई नहीं हो सकती । जो कुछ हुआ है, उससे गऊ रक्षा के पक्ष को बहुत बड़ा धक्का पहुंचा है . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . . मैं इस समय नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय वे अपने इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन को स्थगित कर दें, अगर उन्होंने यह आन्दोलन स्थगित नहीं किया और इसी तरह से चलता रहा तो मुझे इस बात का भय है कि आगे चल कर हमारे देश में और खून खराबा होगा । मैं सारी जिन्दगी गांधी जी के चरणों में रहा हूं, हिंसा को सदा हम लोगों ने अधिक से अधिक लानत दी है । मैंने अपने प्रान्त में सारे अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलनों का नेतृत्व किया है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की हिंसात्मक कृतियों से गऊ रक्षा होने वाली नहीं है और जिस प्रकार से बसें जलाई गई हैं, जिस प्रकार से मोटरों को जलाया गया है, इस से मालूम होता है कि यह सब पहले से ही कुबन्ध था और उसी का यह फल हुआ, वर्ना यकायक ऐसी बातें नहीं हो सकती थीं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सरकार का पूरा-पूरा समर्थन करना चाहता हूं और इस सम्बन्ध में मुझ से जो सेवा भी सरकार चाहेगी, वह सेवा मैं देने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

श्री बागड़ी : कांग्रेस वालों को पकड़ो जो मंच पर थे ।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) आपने भाषण क्यों दिया था ?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Why did he go there? Kindly ask him to tell us what made him go there and address the crowd?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot ask him.

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : मैं विरोधी दल के सदस्यों का बहुत आभार मानता हूं, उन्होंने सब से श्री नन्दा के साथ अपना शोक प्रकट किया इस मामले पर, जो कि आज हालात हुए और यह हाउस बिलकुल यूनैनिमस है कि जो यह वायलेंस, आर्सन, लूट वगैरह और गोली चलाने की बात करनी पड़ी है, यह इस हाउस को मन्जूर नहीं है । इसको बचाने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर हाउस की इस आवाज को समझेंगे ।

एक बात मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जिस तरह से मौसम पहचानने वाले हवा को देख कर जान जाते हैं कि बारिश होने वाली है, उसी तरह से होम मिनिस्टर को इन वाक्यात के होने से पहले जान लेना चाहिये था कि क्या होने जा रहा है। क्योंकि मैं इस बात को कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा कि एक ही पैटर्न सब जगह क्यों चल रहा है, इण्डिया भर में सब जगह एक ही पैटर्न चल रहा है, होम मिनिस्टर की इन्टैलिजन्स कहां चली गई है, कुछ अन्दाजा इसका पहले से उनको हो जाना चाहिये था, कौन नौजवान है जो यह काम कर रहे हैं, इसको सोचना चाहिये था और इसके लिये पहले से प्रीकौशन लेना चाहिये था। यह ठीक है कि वक्त पर गोली चलाना फर्ज है, लेकिन उन हालात के आने से पहले एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। नन्दा जी से मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आइन्दा यह लापरवाही हुई तो हम आपको माफ नहीं करेंगे।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): The incidents which have taken place today within the very shadow of Parliament House are utterly deplorable; and not only deplorable, I think they are rather frightening also. We apprehend, I hope wrongly, that the reactions and repercussions of today's incidents here, may spread far and wide, particularly in the northern part of our country.

Without going into the merits at this stage of campaign for a total ban on cow slaughter and of a movement, of which my Party is certainly not a supporter—let me make that quite clear—what has taken place today here is something without precedent, and it is not enough for the Home Minister to say that he will take steps to see that in future no demonstrations are allowed to come anywhere near Parliament House. Let me remind him that much bigger and vaster demonstrations than that which took place today have only in recent times taken place here just within a stone's throw of Parliament House that have been completely peaceful and disciplined. So that is not the solution.

What I wish to say is that whenever a judicial inquiry is mentioned, people on the other side of the Hause take it as if it is something necessarily to be in the nature of a probe only into the action of the police. But we also support today this idea of a judicial inquiry . . .

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: ....because it will go into the whole background to these incidents, not only as to how the police behaved, because that must be examined, but since the Home Minister has made grave charges about instigation, planned incitement and so on, we at least are very much interested to know the other side of the picture too. We therefore feel that a judicial inquiry should be held. We want to know what are the forces behind these, what is the evidence of incitement, who were the people connected with it and so on. There are reports circulating within two hours of these incidents that it was the Government which had allowed special trains to be run to bring many people to Delhi who have participated in this demonstration. We want to know if it is not a fact. It will come out in the inquiry. We want to know whether there are other forces which have been encouraging obscurantism which has raised its ugly head in this form. We also want to find out if the police had committed excesses.

Therefore, there should be a comprehensive inquiry into these to find out all the facts. We want to know whether there are people not only here who were associated with the organisations which called this demonstration, but also others who have directly or indirectly, been encouraging this type of movement which has gone out of our hands. These things must be known. If you are not afraid of the truth, palatable or unpalatable,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

you should not be afraid of a judicial inquiry, whatever the results of that inquiry may be.

Therefore, it is better, in my opinion, not to speak too much today, because we are too near the event. Let a day or two pass. What pain will fill the country today....

Shri Ranga: All over the world.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: ....pain, revulsion, anguish and also fright?

18 hrs.

I do not wish to dilate on that, but panic will be created in certain parts of this country, among certain communities and sections, which is a very painful and horrible thing. We should all work together in trying to see that this matter does not develop further, and any possible disastrous consequence of this may be scotched.

Dr. Karni Singhji (Bikaner): What happened today has pained everybody, and I join the hon. Members here who have expressed their feelings adequately. I, however, feel that what happened today is really a symptom of a disease with which the country is afflicted. The frustration that is taking place in the entire country today is erupting in small volcanic forms. What happened today is surely one such incident.

I feel that what has happened today, to many of us, has not been a very unexpected thing, and I do hope that the Government will try and see that this frustration in the country is uprooted, so that the people do not have any cause to resort to what happened today.

I would appeal, however, on this occasion,—as everybody has said, this is so unprecedented—that what happened today is not a matter between parties, it is a national problem. If the party in power or the opposition members are inciting the mob or creating conditions in the country like, this, some day the nation as a whole has to pay the price. What Mr. Kamath said is right, it is really our democracy which is in peril. I sincerely hope that the Prime Minister will call the members of all the parties here to a round table conference and get their support, so that these national problems can be dealt with on a national footing and not on a party footing. I feel that our entire thinking in the country today is being clouded and dominated by the elections. As an Independent I can see the middle path, but I do feel that the time has come when members of all sections of this House have to shun this party feeling because there are bigger problems before the country. While we quarrel amongst ourselves, China and Pakistan are smiling and laughing up their sleeves, and that problem continues. Therefore, we have to put up a united front against our enemies.

I will once more say that what has happened today is just the beginning. Unless the Government is prepared to put its house in order, I have the feeling that worse things may happen in future. I sincerely hope that something will be done in time befre it is too late.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने जो दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं उनके लिये चिन्ता प्रकट की है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से केवल दो निवेदन करना चाहती हूं। एक तो यह है कि सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट हाउस के आस पास जो क्राउड जमा हो सिर्फ उसी पर पाबन्दी लगाना काफी नहीं होगा। शहर के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी इस बात का ख्याल रक्खा जाना चाहिये और आज ही इस चीज का इन्तजाम कर लेना चाहिये। यह न हो कि आज जो लापरवाही हुई है उससे यह इवेंन्टस और खराब

टर्न न ले जायें। क्योंकि आज की कहानियां और अफवाहें फैलने पर शहर में इसका बुरा असर होगा।

दूसरी बात में यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि उस जलूस और मीटिंग में भी जो भी इन्साइट करने वाले लोग थे, चाहे वह किसी भी जमात के हों, चाहे वह किसी भी पार्टी के हों, चाहे अपोजीशन के हों या इस तरफ के हों, उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही की जाय इतना ही काफी नहीं है। जो मीटिंग हुई उसके रंग ढंग कई दिनों पहले से दिखाई दे रहे थे। श्री त्यागी ने ठीक कहा कि क्यों इंटेलिजेंस ने खबर आकर नहीं दी। अगर इंटेलिजेंस ने खबर दी तो फिर कांग्रेस के लोगों को, जैसे कि श्री गोविन्द दास जी, पता होना चाहिये था कि क्या होने वाला है और उस मीटिंग में नहीं जाना चाहिये था।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही या तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाही कहीं भी हो, चाहे मैसूर में चाहे आंध्र में, मैं उसका कभी भी समर्थक नहीं रहा। लेकिन आज लोक सभा के पास जो घटना हुई है उस प्रकार की अप्रिय घटना बीस वर्षों में स्वतन्त्रता के बाद पहली बार हुई है। जब एक विशाल जुलस यहां पर एक पवित्र उद्देश्य को लेकर आया और उसमें कुछ इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटी जिनके कारण उद्देश्य की पवित्रता भी नष्ट हुई और लोकतन्त्र के लिये भी एक बहुत बड़ा अभिशाप हुआ। इस घटना के घटने के पहले मैं उन प्रत्यक्षदर्शियों में से हूं जो उस समय मंच पर थे। जिस समय मैं मंच पर पहुंचा उस समय स्वामी जी का भाषण समाप्त हो चुका था। सेठ जी ने अपने भाषण में जनता से शान्त रहने के लिये अपील की। उसके बाद जिस समय मुनि सुशील कुमार जी ने मुझ से कहा कि मैं लोगों से शान्त रहने के लिये कहूं तो मैंने उनसे कुछ कहा—मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि श्री राज बहादुर ने कहा कि सारे भाषणों के टेप रिकार्ड हैं। गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री स्वयम् उनको सुनें जिससे उनका पता लग सके कि किस व्यक्ति ने वहां पर क्या कहा और किस तरह से भीड़ में यह तनाव और रोष फलाने का प्रयास किया गया। मैंने अपनी ओर से उन से कहा कि जहां तक संसद् भवन में या संसद् में किसी बात को पहुंचाने की बात है, उनके प्रतिनिधि वहां मौजद हैं। अगर वह प्रतिनिधि वहां बात को न पहुंचा सकें, या हमारी आवाज में बल न हो तब फिर उनको उधर बढ़ने की आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन जब तक वह मौजूद हैं तब तक किसी को इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है जिससे हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही हो और उद्देश्य की पवित्रता नष्ट हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द ने क्या कहा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं स्वामी जी के भाषण के समय नहीं था।

साथ ही साथ मैं एक विशेष बात आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिससे स्थिति पर नियन्त्रण रखने में या स्थिति की वास्तविकता को जानने में आपको आसानी होगी। मेरे भाषण के बाद जिस समय श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी, राज्य सभा के सदस्य, बोलने के लिये जा ही रहे थे कि इस बीच में मैं मंच से केवल इसलिये नीचे आया क्योंकि मुझे पता लगा कि पन्द्रह बीस आदमी पालियामेन्ट भवन की ओर जा रहे हैं और मैं उनको रोकूं और पुलिस से भी अनुरोध करूं ताकि कोई अप्रिय घटना न घटे। लेकिन जहां लार्ड इरविन की स्टेचू पहले लगी हुई थी वहां मैंने देखा कि एक दो आदमी बैठे हुए थे जिनके सिर से खून बह रहा था। एक साधू वहां बेहोश से हो गये थे। इतना होने के बाद भी जो लोग वहां थे उनसे मैंने हाथ जोड़कर कहा कि आप पीछे चले जायें। जो पांच लाख आदमी वहां बैठे हुए थे उनकी भावना को बिगाडने का इस प्रकार कुछ अवांछनीय तत्तवों ने प्रयत्न किया

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

और इसी के लिये उन्होंने संसद भवन की ओर बढ़ने का प्रयास किया। इस बीच जो घटना घटी जो कि स्थिति को बिगाड़ने में सहायक हुई वह अश्रु गैस थी जो वहां छोड़ी गई। एक अश्रु गैस का गोला उस मंच पर जा गिरा जिस पर करपात्री जी, मुनि सुशीलकुमार जी और इसी प्रकार के अन्य पूज्य लोग बैठे हुए थे। . . (व्यवधान). मुझे पता लगा है कि उस अश्रु गोले के वहां पड़ने के बाद जो लाखों जनता सामने थी उसने यह समझा कि मंच पर आग लग गई और जलूस का नेतृत्व करने वाले जो सन्त महात्मा हैं उन का जीवन खतरे में पड़ गया है। इस से जनता में आग भड़क गई और उस के भड़कने का जो परिणाम हुआ उस के बारे में श्री कामत ने आप को बतलाया। हम ने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से उन अप्रिय घटनाओं को जा कर देखा कि किस प्रकार से गाड़ियां जली हैं, किस प्रकार से आकाशवाणी तरूते के दरावजे को जलाया गया, आकाशवाणी की घड़ी को नुक्सान हुआ है। सड़कों पर जो खून बह रहा है मैं ने उसे भी देखा है लेकिन इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद मैं आप के द्वारा कहना चाता हूं कि चूंकि पिछले बीस वर्षों में पहली बार इस प्रकार की अपने ढंग की घटना राजधानी में हुई है और गवर्नमेंट की नाक के नीचे हुए है, इसलिये उसकी वास्तविकता की तह में जरूर जाना चाहिये, और तह में जाने के बाद जिस से दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी का पता लग सके और हम लोग एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण न कर सक, इस लिये मेरा निश्चित मत है कि इस की न्यायिक जांच होनी चाहिये जिस से वास्तविकता का पूरा पता लगाया जा सके।

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till tomorrow.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I want to say...

Mr. Speaker: I have adjourned the House.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 8, 1888/Kartika 17, 1888 (Saka)